FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.—We have an invaluable friend who never goes any where without thinking of the Observer, and never tires in writing out for it whatever he may see or hear that will be likely to interest its readers. He has happened to be in Raleigh during the last few days, and to him we and our readers are deeply indebted for the sketch of the interesting and important debate in the House of Commons on Monday and Tuesday.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 2.

My Dear Sir:—The Senate refused to reconsider the Fayetteville and Coal Field road by a vote of 18 to 22—and for this Session, and it may be for all time, your hope of State aid has vanished.

The friends of the road were prepared to offer a substitute for the defeated Bill—that after they had graded the road to the Coal Fields the State should then issue her bonds for $10,000 per mile to buy and lay the rails and furnish rolling stock.

The Bill is defeated, and yet not more than ten members can be found who do not acknowledge truly the merits of the scheme. But between the influence of rival schemes and political considerations, it has been defeated.

The friends who voted for it have been active, true and reliable throughout, and are entitled to your thanks.

The Senate is now upon the road from Greensboro' to the Deep coal beds. They ask no money, and it would pass but for local causes, acting on individuals; and through them upon their friends. Its fate cannot be foretold, as its enemies are clogging it with amendments.

The friends of the Cape Fear and Deep River bill are sanguine they can carry it this evening in the House of Commons. Tremendous exertions are being made, and the cry now is, you must sustain the Governor, upon whose message the ball was gotten up.

Both houses resemble a party at midnight, when half the guests have gone home and the other half feel jaded. Some members have gone home, others are absent preparing, but whenever an important bill comes up in either house, members flock in as was the case on your coal field road.

FEBRUARY 2d—EVENING.

In the Commons, on a Bill authorizing the Cape Fear Bank to issue one and two dollar notes, Col. Outlaw was opposed to granting that Bank the privilege, and was in favor of taking that privilege from the Bank of the State.

Mr. Leach of Davidson contended, that as the privilege was granted to the State Bank, the same privilege should be extended to the Cape Fear Bank, because the State had the same interest in the banks the other and that it would be an act of discrimination to give one the privilege and not the other.

The Bill, on motion of Col. Outlaw, was indefinitely postponed.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Bill coming up, Mr. Cotten of Chatham, moved to amend by striking out $300,000 and inserting $100,000—$200,000 to be paid by the State whenever individuals pay $25,000, until all is paid.

Whereupon Mr. Lewis of Wake, argued that inasmuch as the Directors were superseded and the Bill provided for making the Gov'r and Board of Internal Improvements its Directors, that makes it a State work; and as water communication is cheaper than rail road, he was in favor of making the appropriation as in the Senate Bill, in conformity with the Report of Major Gwynn. Make the appropriation now asked—they will never ask more—because the surplus income will complete the work with stone Locks and Dams. Notwithstanding the State is in debt, yet the wealth in the Coal Fields justifies the expenditure. Mr. Lewis's 15 minutes having expired, leave was not granted to proceed.

Mr. Dargan of Anson said he had voted for every appropriation heretofore made; but he was opposed to any and every further appropriation. The work was incomplete—no prospect of completion—it would be as soap suds poured into a hole to give more money. Major Gwynn says it needs $450,000 to repair and $1,200,000 to make permanent. He preferred making the larger appropriation, if he had confidence in the estimates of a man who had endorsed Thompson's estimate that $185,000 was sufficient to complete the work. And he felt assured that when he was laid beneath the sod, if his spirit should come here, it would find Deep River clamoring for money. Some certainty of estimates can be made for Railroads, but not so for slack water navigation. Some of the dams were in a rotten sinking condition.

Mr. Ferebee of Camden—interested in the lower of the State, and developing resources of the State—could not let the vote be taken without replying to the gentleman from Anson. Mr. F. passed his opinion on Major Gwynn's report, and read from it extracts showing its feasibility. And when he calculated the wealth to be developed, he was in favor of completing the work. Major Gwynn's endorsement of Thompson's report was based on a lower grade of work than that completed. He read from the report his explanations, and went on to show how the wooden locks could be displaced by stone. To quit the work now, principal and interest up to the time the loads fall due, will bring upon the State a loss of $750,000—a thing he cannot do. He read from Emmons's report the quantity of Coal in Deep River.

Mr. Cotten of Chatham was in the Legislature when Internal Improvements commenced, and when the State was asked to take two-thirds in internal improvement schemes. But now this company asks for *all* aid from the State, and will make no private subscription whatever—and yet the River is not completed and they have come again. He reviewed the history of the work, and the various Engineers, Presidents, &c. He is willing to aid the work dollar for dollar, but the owners of land on the river should do something. If Emmons's report is true, 18 inches of land would complete the work. The River has been engineered to death. The bill was lost in Senate, 21 to 16. Gov. Bragg's recommendation he had confidence in, but the Gov. could only send some man who would turn out like the rest. If his amendment passes, he will vote for the bill; otherwise he will not. Eight hundred men in Chatham had memorialized him to vote for the road to Fayetteville, but not one had requested him to vote for the river. He believed they were opposed to it.

Mr. Meares of Brunswick was in favor of the River—regretted that the Gov. had not come out in a manly manner and recommended it. Major Gwynn had not surveyed the river; he had only overlooked Thompson's calculations and reported on that, until his recent survey. The work was to pass into other hands—the Governor's. The previous board had not managed well—but now that the state had chartered the Cheraw and coal field road, and refused to charter the road to Fayetteville this river was the only outlet for the Coal through our own ports. He eloquently vindicated Major Gwynn as a man of high toned chivalrous feeling.

Mr. Cotten said that he had not assailed Maj. Gwynn.

Mr. Dargan said he had not; he was basing his action upon his recent exploration and report, where he says $450,000 would put it in repair. Mr. D. offered an amendment to exclude all previous Directors, officers and contractors from acting in the new Board.

Mr. Gilliam, of Washington, spoke at some length, ably representing the views that operated upon the committee, causing them to report the bill. He had based his views on Gwynn's report—and unless this bill passes a Northern company will pay $1,000,000 for the franchise, provided that the State will not grant aid to any rail-road to the coal fields.

At night, Messrs. Gilliam and Cotten spoke, and the amendment offered by Mr. Cotten was adopted, 55 to 36.

Mr. Dargan's amendment was adopted without a call of the House. Whereupon,

Mr. Little of Richmond offered an amendment "provided that no further appropriation ever be made to said work."

Upon which, Mr. Lewis of Wake made a speech insisting that Mr. Cotten *could not be a Democrat when he voted against the Governor's recommendation.* He spoke at some length in favor of the scheme, and defended the Governor from the remarks of Mr. Meares. He thought the Governor had acted right in suggesting rather than dictating.

Mr. Cotten replied at some length, giving hard hits right and left, and restating that he was for the road; that he was a Democrat before the gentleman from Wake was born; and could settle with his constituents without paying a fee to the knight from Wake; and he would not tie himself to the ear of any Governor whatever.

Mr. Meares of Brunswick replied to Mr. Cotten's remarks about Major Gwynn's estimates on the North Carolina Rail Road, and insisted that the rise in iron justified the difference in his estimates. In reference to the remarks of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Meares insisted that the Gov. should have recommended something.

Mr. Little withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Ward of Onslow made a very sensible speech in favor of passing the original Bill as it came from the Senate, and he did so notwithstanding it was the rival of his favorite rail road schemes. His speech was listened to with much attention.

The vote was taken on the whole Bill, and it was lost, 51 to 32.

Mr. Gilliam of Washington moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of offering a substitute, which should provide for a surrender of the State's interest to the private stockholders.

Mr. Ferebee of Camden was anxious for a reconsideration; and urged as a reason that unless the work is completed by the next session of the Legislature—according to the terms of charter—their chartered privileges will expire. He thought we were casting repudiation on the honor of the State.

Mr. Outlaw of Bertie felt it was an important matter, and unfortunately those who have the management of it had not dealt with candor towards the representatives of the people, in stating what amount was needed. But we have now investigated the matter, and have reports from Engineers and from Geologists, showing the feasibility of the scheme and quantity of Coal—and now we cannot abandon the work—especially the Democrats are bound to come up and sustain their Democratic Governor's recommendations. They dare not go home and answer their Constituents. He felt there had been gross mismanagement—the evidence before the Committee satisfied him of that fact. Money had been expended and freshets had carried it down the River. He hoped they would reconsider.

Mr. Dargan of Anson regretted to differ with the gentleman from Bertie,—but no outside pressure from Governor or any body else should drive him from bitter opposition to a scheme where its friends had acted so badly towards the representatives of the people. He reviewed the acts and conduct of the managers of the work, and its present condition. It cannot last more than 5 or 6 years. Come up to the mark—ask for a million and a quarter like men: I will share the responsibility and meet that question like a man. I go for abandoning the scheme, sinking the money already appropriated. Geologists are men of fancy—they say one mile square is worth more than the whole of North Carolina. I do not believe it; because if that is so, then as there are 40 miles, Chatham is richer than all the Union. Such figures he could not believe so long as he had his common sense, and will oppose the bill in all its forms.

Mr. Outlaw said he was not operated on by outside pressure. No man dared approach him on that or any other subject. But he was not prepared to abandon the money already invested. He knew the Governor well—differed with him politically—but knew him as a man of integrity, industry and sense, who would administer the money faithfully.

Mr. Lewis of Wake called upon the Democrats by whom he was surrounded to come to the rescue and answer the appeals from the other side of the house. We are responsible for the legislation of the State, and will be held responsible. Come up then, and stand by our integrity and our Governor and the wealth of the coal fields. Charter no rail road to Cheraw, and leave your own ports impoverished. If Democracy is so selfish, let it be written down as the history of the party that they would not stand by their beloved Governor and his recommendations.

Mr Bridgers of Edgecombe had examined the subject calmly and closely; had been in doubt; is still in doubt; but is in favor of reconsideration. As all other bills had been reconsidered, he appealed to his friends on this side of the house to allow the reconsideration, not under the lash from either side, but from courtesy.

Mr Jenkins of Warren: Up to to-day this scheme has had no more bitter enemy than he; and he thought the speech of the gent'n from Wake, who has no right to lecture his fellow democrats, had injured the work more than any thing else that has been said or done, and he hoped democrats would not come in under the lash or abandon their convictions of duty except on principle. He abhorred the manner in which the work had been done.

Mr Leach of Davidson asked if the Gov'r had not appointed a majority of the Directors, and if the democratic party was not responsible?

Mr Jenkins was unwilling to make this a party matter. Up to to-night he was in doubt; but after listening to speeches, he was in favor of the Senate bill, and called upon all parties to stand by it. He was tired of hearing of parties, and hoped we would act as a band of brothers on this matter. Change the Directory—let the Gov'r and Internal Imp. Board manage it. Thos. Bragg would not let money be wasted: he was willing to trust him rather than let it be sold to the Northern people. Come up, not as Whigs or Americans or as Democrats, but as North Carolinians. As he had been the enemy till to-night, he would blame no one for voting contrary to him.

Mr Jones of Craven said the system of reconsidering was all wrong; it was a great waste of time. If the work is what its friends say, why is it that those who own the coal fields and the land along the road are unwilling to take some of the stock? He is opposed to granting further State aid.

Mr Lewis thought he must have been misunderstood. He had no power to lash in, and no inclination. He just wished to rouse his friends—as appeals came from the other side of the house—for the Democratic party to come up to the mark.

Mr Pitchford of Warren was not to be driven from his positions and opinions by the speeches of any one.

Mr Scales of Rockingham had doubts on the subject; he blamed no one, Whig or Democrat, who did doubt. The State has given $450,000 and the work is not yet completed. Is it strange the democratic party should hesitate and deliberate? They have deliberated, have received reports, appointed committees, and received reports from them. All are anxious to reach the Coal Fields. The Joint Committee had presented a bill, and the Senate had passed it. That bill is before us, and presents the question whether the scheme is practical or not. If practical, let us carry it out: if not, let us abandon it like men. But whilst doubts exist, shall we smother the bill, or shall we consider and reconsider? Let us act like men, calmly and dispassionately and deliberately. With parties I have nothing to do; but when the gent'n from Bertie appeals to me *as a man*, my very heart responds to his call, because I know him to be an honest, enlightened, patriotic gentleman, who will come up, not as a partisan, but as a patriot, and share his part of the responsibility involved in this scheme.

The vote to reconsider prevailed by 55 to 31.

I know I have done injustice to all the speakers. It was a discussion which brought out the best talent of the House. It lasted from 3 till 10½ o'clock. The last speaker, Mr Scales, without committing himself for the bill, made a very impressive speech in favor of reconsideration. The bill is the special order for to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

The Senate has been occupied to-day on the Rockingham railroad, which its enemies attempt to defeat by parliamentary tactics, calls for yeas and nays, &c.

RALEIGH, FEB. 3.

To-day the Deep river bill passed its 2d reading, by a vote of 47 to 41. To effect this result, some 8 or 10 members who had voted No when the roll was called, changed their votes to Aye. The Rules were suspended and the bill put upon its 3d reading.

Mr Ferrebee moved to strike out Mr Cotten's amendment, which had been adopted on the previous day.

Mr. Leach of Davidson was opposed to striking out that amendment—and said a letter was now in the city stating that Jones' Lock and Dam had been washed away. The correctness of which information Messrs. Ferebee and Jenkins denied. Mr. Leach proceeded to argue from Gwynn's report. Dams were subject to be washed, and probably were washed away, as the river had risen some 50 feet; and proceeded to argue against the State investing more money unless private individuals subscribed *pari passu*. The Governor had been responsible all the time, as he appointed a majority of the Directors. He insisted that the work would not pay, otherwise private subscriptions would be made. He was surprised that so many members had been dragooned and brought in under the party lash of the Democratic tuglemen. He had been a liberal voter,—Mr. Jenkins from Warren had been illiberal—and yet suddenly had turned over in favor of voting away State money without private stockholders subscribing a dime. He preferred granting $1,200,000 rather than $350,000.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford had opposed it heretofore—regretted the rail road had not passed—but because it had not passed he was unwilling to act the dog in the manger, and told some good anecdotes. An illiberal spirit had been manifested by the people of Fayetteville, which he had regretted. He did not think the appropriation was enough.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren thought justice to himself required he should notice the remarks of Mr. Leach of Davidson. His record this session shows that he is a better internal improvement man than Leach, and had voted for the tax bill, which he had not. Leach had voted for measures to run past his own door—he had asked for nothing for his people. His repentance and conversion was not sudden. He had been investigating the subject, and his conclusions had just been made. If this river scheme succeeds, then there will be several roads running to it, and then the Fayetteville road will be built. He hopes party will not be again mentioned in this discussion.

Mr Pickett of Anson was opposed to any further appropriation, and thought we had expended too much already, for that was all lost—and illustrated his views by telling the anecdote of the dog with a piece of beef in his mouth, and seeing it reflected in the water, jumped at the shadow and lost all.

Mr Hackney of Chatham was not opposed to all internal improvements; was not instructed, but was opposed to it because he did not think the work was practicable. He knew the men who owned the lands on Deep River, and knew that if 20 per cent. could be made, they were the very men to avail themselves of such profits. But they had no faith in the work—they had tried it and had failed. At first they were unwilling the State should be the largest stockholder, because at that time they had confidence it would be paying stock. Now they had no confidence, and asked the State to take all. The dams could not be made to stand, and if they could, the sand and mud would fill them up and make the channel shallow. His friend Lewis from Wake had opposed the rail road from Fayetteville by vote and speech: and it seemed strange to hear him advocating the river. As to Ferrebee, who had said that the work had been increased since Maj. Gwynn endorsed Thompson's reports, he was mistaken. The original object of the work was to carry off coal. He hoped the bill would pass with amendments in order to pay off the debts of the Company.

Mr Ferrebee regretted the measure had been mixed up with its rival scheme the road; he was for both—was still for both—and thought both should receive aid. He again sustained Major Gwynn and his reports, and reviewed generally all the objections made, and thought a steam dredge boat could remove in 48 hours the accumulated mud of 10 years. He read Gov. Bragg's message bringing the subject to the attention of the Legislature, and went into statistics.

Mr Settle of Rockingham, for two days, from personal considerations, had declined to strike a blow at this work; but justice to himself and his constituents required of him that he should now speak. The scheme is impracticable. Even below Fayetteville there are sand banks in the river that prevent boats bringing up even dry goods, as is demonstrated in the case of Boner & Crist, in 1 Jones's Reports. And then again it rises 40 feet in as many hours, and even more—has risen 50 feet in a day and night.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After an interesting discussion on the Lunatic Asylum bill—

Mr. Settle proceeded to say that the slides below the dams had been washed away, and the dams were standing on the brink. In estimates—if I am once deceived it is his fault who deceived; if deceived twice it is my own fault—and as he had been deceived thrice upon estimates he would not again be deceived. Maj. Gwynn has surveyed the river and says $450,000 will make a temporary improvement. You don't even come up to that. This work is a drain on the treasury. It is now time the drain was stopped. An argument pressed on him in the lobby is—as the State is in for its $450,000 we must go further. Not so; and any kind of message may come before me, but I will not heed them or be governed by them. The Company has forfeited its charter, but I will pass that by. Grant $300,000 now and next session the lobby will be crowded, asking more. I have voted against the Fayetteville road because the treasury was empty. I would rather vote a million to that road than one dollar to the river. Clamor has no terrors for him; better adjourn now than add one dollar to this work. If the dams are so fragile as not to stand two years, we had better abandon them now, retake the Company, and sell out the works, as the sheriff sells out the property of a private citizen. I have cut loose from many of those with whom I have ever acted; but upon the heel of the session I felt constrained from a sense of duty to act as I have, and I ask no favors from those with whom I differ. I am responsible to my constituents alone.

Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie, rose to correct some misapprehensions. No dam, after being completed, has been washed away—they have washed away in an unfinished state, and superstructures raised to protect them had been washed away. He repeated what he said last night, that the Democrats were in power, and appealed to them to come up as Carolinians and develop the wealth of the State, and not allow the wealth on Deep River longer to remain there. He will take the word of a man of science sooner than the opinions of the members from Chatham. If he could look at the measure in a party view, he would be glad of its defeat, because it would be an acknowledgment on the part of the Democrats that they had not the nerve or the pride to develop the resources of the State. But he stood here as a North Carolinian—proud of his State—anxious to elevate her to her true position among her sister States.

Mr. Settle: I am a Democrat—my party friends have asked me to keep my seat—but if I can defeat this scheme, humble as I am, I shall feel proud, and shall not be afraid of the responsibility, but will glory in it. I desire not to make capital—I have been here as often as I desire—and have no end in view but the interest the glory and prosperity of the State. I feel right—that is enough for me. If my breast is bared to the torrent and storm, let it come; if injury comes to me, let it come, from whom it may. I shall save the State $300,000, and I shall not quail.

Mr. Holmes of New Hanover said he was disposed to have kept quiet and given a silent vote in its favor, but when gentlemen were giving in idle reports about the Dams being washed away, he could not remain silent. A letter had been referred to as coming from Fayetteville, saying the Dams were washed away, and yet here is a Paper published on yesterday in Fayetteville says nothing about it. In justice to Fayetteville and Wilmington he felt bound to say, Boats of light draught had been put upon the River, such as were not known at the time Boner & Crists' suit was instituted. Boats now and for five years have run daily, and any quantity of Coal can be carried from Fayetteville to Wilmington. He then went into the general condition of the work and argued that it should be completed.

Gov. Bragg was seated in the gallery during the afternoon's discussion.

The Closing Scene.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Coxe of Perquimans introduced an amendment providing that the Governor should have leave to prosecute the work or sell, at his option, and pay off the indebtedness of the Company.

Mr. Gilliam of Washington thought we ought not to cast on the Governor the responsibility of selling or retaining—a responsibility which this House ought to assume.

Mr. Outlaw of Bertie was of a similar opinion.

A division of the question was called for, and a vote taken upon striking from the bill Cotten's amendment, which was lost, by a vote of 30 to 43.

After which Mr. Gilliam of Washington offered a substitute that the Gov'r and Int. Imp. Board shall sell out to Marshall Parks, Addison Burt, and others, for $200,000, all the rights, privileges and franchises of the C. F. & D. R. Company, and the rights and franchises of the *old Cape Fear Navigation Company, below Fayetteville*—and further, that the State shall grant no aid to any other works except to a road to the N. C. Road.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland left the Chair, and by leave of the House was permitted to address the body. He remarked that the proposition embodied sentiments so monstrous as to rouse all the feelings of his nature. A degree of liberality had been manifested towards the Eastern part of the State in granting liberal aid to the ship canal; but not satisfied with that, they ask that Marshall Parks and Addison Burt shall have granted to them a monopoly and the sovereignty of the State. I would rather be driven from the House with a censure upon me—yes, would rather bare my breast to the assassin's dagger, and tell him to strike home to the heart, than have this Bill passed. I would rather pass a Bill granting Ten Million of Dollars than so far disgrace the State, by surrendering her sovereignty to these men. I have been taunted by some friends that the State had better appropriate half a million of Dollars and buy up the Town of Fayetteville; but pass this bill, and under the operation of the reign of Parks and Burt—the town would soon go down. Parks and Burt have had free access to the lobby of this hall. Are we only fond for men from other States to fatten on? I do not wish to leave my native land; but pass this Bill, make Parks and Burt our sovereigns instead of the Old North State, and all from Cumberland will take up their line of march to other and better lands. Give up the lower Cape Fear, the noblest river in the Southern States, to mere adventurers! No never! never! The chartered rights of the old Cape Fear Company to be surrendered to them! never! I do not stand here as the accuser of the President and Directors of the C. F. & D. R. Company; many of them I know well, men of kindly feelings and honorable sentiments, men who would scorn to do a corrupt thing. But if the alternative is to be pressed upon us, I would rather vote for ten such Bills as came from the Senate than for this bill, which would stamp lasting disgrace upon the State!

Mr. Gilliam of Washington argued the State owned but 3-5th of the C. F. and D. R. and it was but right that the purchasers should acquire the interest in the river below Fayetteville. *The bill had been submitted to the Governor and meets his approbation.* Lobby members have been from Fayetteville and have invaded the sanctity of their seats with garbled statements against the river, and have injured the road.

Mr Shepherd stated the interest the State has in the old Company below Fayetteville, and the profits the State can realize if coal is carried down. He had said in the outset, with money enough the C. F. and D. R. could be completed; and although he has been stricken down upon his favorite scheme, yet he can never abandon his State pride, or transfer his allegiance to Parks & Burt; but rather prefers that an appropriation should be made—provided the amount is large enough to make permanent locks and dams.

Mr. Jenkins of Warren thought when the bill was read it was a joke or a ruse to bring parties to support the bill as it came from the Senate. He was opposed to the substitute, but in favor of granting an appropriation. Was unwilling to go home without doing something, and the conduct of the House somewhat justified the gentleman from Washington in introducing the substitute to the bill. He went into the general merits of the work, and would rather appropriate two million dollars than sell the work to Northern men.

Mr Bridgers of Edgecombe had now made up his mind. If the wealth is there cannot the owners of the land carry the evidence to capitalists and get the stock taken? I shall vote against every proposition except the one that will enable the company to open their books, increase their stock and manage their affairs in their own way. He was opposed to the State becoming the managers of public works. If this company cannot get the stock taken or if the wealth is not on Deep River, the whole scheme should be driven from the house.

Mr. Bullock of Granville moved to amend by striking out the names of Parks and Burt, and inserting the names of J. G. Shepherd, Jenkins, and Bridgers.

Mr. Gilliam moved to strike out that part of the bill restricting the State from extending aid to other works—and letting Governor sell to the highest bidder.

Mr. Dargan of Anson desired to say, he looked upon the substitute as monstrous. The attempt to infringe upon the chartered privileges of the old C. F. Company, so long a source of revenue to the State, was an outrage seldom heard of in N. C. Legislation. In his youth he was credulous—read Gulliver's travels, Sindbad the sailor; and believed all he read of the miraculous wealth of the regions described. He did not believe in the wealth of Deep River except in part, and was opposed to the bill and the scheme to the bitter end; and felt he was serving the best interests of the State in defeating it.

Whereupon the substitute and all the amendments were voted down, by overwhelming majorities. One parliamentary manœuvre after another was resorted to in order to get a vote upon a motion to strike out all of Cotten's amendment; upon which Mr. Dargan moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Settle thought when the present freshet subsided some of the dams would be washed away; and he wished to wash his hands of such a slippery thing. If it rots, let it rot, rather than expend more money upon a work which at every session of the Legislature is just about to be washed away unless more money was appropriated. He then read from the case of Boner & Crist, to show that at Spring Hill there was but 8 inches water for some weeks, and that in 1850 the "Ready Money" lighter had to be towed over the shoals by a windlass and negroes wading in the water and pushing her over with poles. Imagine a great work and large bodies of coal to be carried down the river with a windlass and poles! He was not to be alarmed by the clamor that we ought not to leave till we had done something for the River. It would be a blessing from kind Providence to have it washed away, rather than lavish more money upon it. He wanted it sold. It will be no reproach to the State to sell her interest in the work. Her investment has proved unprofitable. Pennsylvania is trying to sell out her interest in all her public works. Let us go home; the Governor will not call us back.

Mr. Holmes of New Hanover was not afraid to hear of any of the dams being washed away. The River was the best he knew of. The Hudson river was frozen up 5 months in the year. The Ohio river and the Alabama river were shallower than the Cape Fear. The Companies had bought Steamers of light draught and do now carry all the produce that comes or can come to Fayetteville. He was strongly opposed to a sale or transfer of the State's interest to foreign companies. His constituents are deeply interested in this work. They desired to be the outlet of the coal; they were stockholders and the heaviest tax payers in the State, and on that account were entitled to some consideration at the hands of this body.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford said the case of Boner & Crist only proved that the Cape Fear was shallow one month in the year. If that were so, then it was the most constant river in the world. Go to Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and there their rivers and canals are frozen up five months in the year. The noble Ohio that drains one-half the continent, is shallower than the Cape Fear. Gov. Bragg was a patriot for sending in this message, and would be a wise man if he did not call us back. He has done his duty, let us do ours. He had heard some men say in 1848, they were willing to sell the Raleigh and Gaston road. Where are they now? Driven from the halls of legislation,—and those who had courage were here now. Daniel O'Connell said he loved Ireland, fought for her in life and in death desired his body to lay within her soil, and his heart to be sent to Rome. Robert Bruce, the patriot king of Scotland acted in the same way. But when I die, I have no other land to consign my body and heart to but the Old North State. And he desired to be buried there; and also, he wanted her to be a glorious land for his remains to slumber in—glorious for improvements, and wealth, and law and literature.

Mr. Mann of Pasquotank was originally opposed to this measure; his mind had been prejudiced and biassed by garbled statements in the Carolinian; but when the Senate bill came in, which takes the control of the work from the old Directors, he concluded to support it. Parks and Burt are gentlemen of high character; they were here on other business; had not opened their mouths till approached, and then said they would give the amount named in the bill—but he as a North Carolinian could not vote to sell *even to them*, on the terms in the bill introduced by Mr. Gilliam.

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, the House, by a vote of 34 to 24, agreed to reconsider Mr. Cotten's amendment. Whereupon,

Mr. Dargan moved to amend, by striking out $300,000, and giving the Company one hundred dollars.

Mr. Erwin of Buncombe thought if this Democratic Legislature granted money to this Company they might prepare to follow the money into the river. The outside pressure from interested persons in these lobbies is greater than he ever saw, and members of this body should be above their influence. He was willing to vote it all he thought it was worth, $100.

The House agreed to strike out $300,000, and On motion of Mr. Green of Franklin it was proposed to give the Company $200,000, whenever private stockholders paid in $100,000. Upon which he made a very sensible speech.

It was moved to amend this by providing that whenever private stockholders paid in $50,000 the State should pay $100,000, until the State pays $800,000 and individuals $400,000.

Several votes were taken, but not on the main question, and

Mr. Ferebee of Camden introduced a new bill as a substitute, giving the entire franchise to private stockholders, and authorizing the Gov'r. to sell the stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company below Fayetteville.

Mr. Bridgers objected to interfering with the C. F. Co., that has so long been chartered, and objected to the substitute because it allows the stockholders the right to sell the negroes and release the lien the State has on the negroes, and yet take no stock.

Mr. Ferebee replied, but evidently the bill had been placed in his hands—as he did not seem to make a distinction between the "Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company" and the "Cape Fear Navigation Company," upon which Messrs. Bridgers and Ferebee had an interesting discussion.

This bill was withdrawn, and Mr. Outlaw moved to insert $300,000, and make the bill what it was when it came from the Senate; which was lost by a vote of 15 to 46.

Motions of recess and extending the time for adjournment, &c. Much excitement prevailed, but the hands of the clock began to point to 1.

At 10 minutes to 1 o'clock, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Speaker; when he rose, and by his feeling and eloquent tones soon calmed down the excitement of the House, and it became as calm as silent as the grave. His valedictory was sensible, manly, able and eloquent, in good taste, and excited the deepest emotions of the heart. As he took his seat the clock struck 1—an hour which rung the dying knell of the hopes of State aid to your Road, and to the River. The Legislature was declared adjourned *sine die.*

At some inconvenience I have endeavored to put on record the spirit and sentiment of the remarkable discussion on this Deep River bill. It may be interesting hereafter, as well as now. I disclaim any attempt to give the words of the speakers, and many of their ideas do not appear. All I claim is, that where I attempt to give the ideas, I have endeavored to do it honestly—sometimes softening, I admit, harsh terms and epithets applied to the Directory and officers of the Company.

Whilst all was excitement in the House, I occasionally stole into the Senate chamber, where all was calm and quiet. They seemed to be loitering about, as if at a depot waiting for the cars which were too late.

From thence I stepped out to the portico of the noble capitol, and gazed upon the clear and sparkling stars that decked the vault of heaven, and the old oaks that adorn the capitol square. All was tranquil—no excitement or passion or anxiety was visible there;—and I could not but think of Davie, Gaston, Toomer, Stanly, Iredell, Strange, Eccles, and a host of others, whose talents elevated the character and affected the legislation of the State, who when in life had mingled in fuch heated contests as raged within, but who have passed to the tranquility of the grave. With this train of thought I witnessed for the first time the adjournment of a Legislative body. When that occurred, I was a looker on, and enjoyed heartily the instantaneous seeming forgetfulness of all the unpleasant occurrences of the session, and the apparent determination to carry thence nothing but the recollection of the pleasant and agreeable events.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have met Governor Bragg, and he assures me the member from Washington had misunderstood what he said to him about his substitute bill. That he objected to selling the franchise below Fayetteville, and was opposed to restricting the State from granting aid to other works leading to the Coal Fields. That if the State would not aid the work, he thought provision should be made to dispose of it in some way. That portion of the bill met his approbation, and that portion only, and he regrets that he was misunderstood by the member. Suffer me to add that knowing the member from Washington as I do, I am satisfied it was a misapprehension on his part, for he is too noble a fellow to mistate, except upon a misapprehension of what the Governor had said when consulted by him.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

C. F. & D. R. BILL IN THE SENATE.

RALEIGH, FEB. 2.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: Knowing that another correspondent will furnish you with the details of the action of the Commons on the Deep River Bill, permit me to detail that of the Senate, in order that your paper may have a "faithful record" of the action of both Houses on it.

This bill has been more thoroughly *lobbied* than any other bill ever before the N. C. Legislature—the Governor, Treasurer, and every influence about Raleigh, together with ex-Governors, ex-Charges, and ex and *would-be* every thing else, was brought to its aid.

The original bill authorised a subscription of $300,000 in *preferred stock*, leaving the management and disbursement of the same to the Company. This bill came up on Wednesday last, when Mr. Cameron offered a substitute, which was pretty much the substance of the original bill except the first section, which vested in the Internal Imp't Board the power to appoint all the officers of the Company; in fact giving its management generally to that Board. Messrs. Cameron, Eaton and Rives spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Rives, in accepting the substitute, did not wish to be considered as reflecting on the management of the Company.

Mr. McDiarmid offered an amendment providing that no part of the State's subscription should be paid until the work was given to contract and good security given by persons resident of the State, for the faithful execution of the work, and providing that the work should first be begun at Cross Creek, Jones's Falls, Silver Run, &c. This was not adopted.

Mr. J. W. Thomas made a strong speech against the work. Mr. Cameron again advocated it, stating that he was not willing to give it up and lose all that the State had invested; that he had great confidence in Maj. Gwynn's report, &c. &c.

Mr. Rives again advocated the bill. Mr. Pool ably advocated it, giving it as his opinion that the $300,000 would enable the Company to reach the first coal mines, and then the income would finish the work.

Mr. A. J. Jones made an able speech attacking the practicality of the work, and giving it as his opinion that not one cent of the money invested by the State would ever be returned to the treasury. Mr. Jones's was a handsome and well delivered speech, and had great effect upon the body and upon the large audience in attendance.

Mr. Cherry followed, advocating the Bill.

Mr. W. R. Myers offered a substitute, making the State's subscription conditioned, that $150,000 was subscribed by individuals, to make up the $450,000 suggested by Maj. Gwynn. After considerable discussion, in which Gen. Dockery and others participated, Mr. Myers's amendment was adopted by a vote of 32 to 12. Thereupon Mr. Rives and other friends proclaimed the work *as dead*, as it was impossible to raise any private subscriptions, and stated that he had no objection to the indefinite postponement of the Bill. A motion was made to that effect by Mr. Battle, but at the suggestion of Gen. Dockery it was not adopted and the Bill was laid upon the table.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The bill afterwards came up on its 2d reading as amended. Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out the amendments of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Myers, which was agreed to; and Mr. Gorrell offered an amendment allowing individuals to subscribe $150,000, and when individuals shall pay $25,000 the State to pay $50,000, and authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay off the Company's debts as an advanced payment of the State's subscription; to give the State two new directors and individuals one, &c.

Mr. McDiarmid again offered his amendment requiring the work to be first done at Cross Creek, Silver Run, &c., which was not adopted. Mr. McDiarmid offered another amendment, providing that no one who had been a contractor on the work should be an officer; which was rejected. All Mr. Gorrell's amendments were adopted, and the bill read a second time and rejected, by a vote of 16 to 24.

FRIDAY NIGHT SESSION.

A Communication was received from House of Commons transmitting the Gov. message relating to Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co. and a committee consisting of Messrs. Gorrell and Eaton of the Senate, Blow, Gilliam and Long of the House, was appointed to whom the Gov. message was referred.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to reconsider the vote by which the Cape Fear and Deep River bill was rejected. When Mr. Gorrell reported from the Select Committee, a new bill substantially that of Mr. Cameron, giving the whole work into the hands of the Board of Internal Improvement, appropriating $300,000, to be subscribed in preferred stock, providing for the payment of the Company's debts; Gov'r to ascertain if the individual stock can be bought, and upon what terms. This substitute was adopted, under the *lash* of the Governor, by vote of 18 to 16—at least 10 Senators sitting in their seats and not voting. Mr Gorrel state d that he was authorized by the Governor to state that he was willing to assume the work. M.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, FEB. 3.

In Senate to-day a great deal of time was consumed in debating the Stanmire claim, which was passed.

The Rockingham Coal Fields bill was defeated in an indirect way. A motion to make it a special order was laid on the table, on motion of Mr A. J. Jones.

A bill to revive the charter of a railroad from Deep river to the N. C. road near Raleigh, has been debated, and is earnestly opposed. No appropriation asked.

LIST OF ACTS.—We give the remainder of the Acts and Resolutions passed,—which our correspondent has had prepared for us. There may be a few more. If so, we will add them on Monday.

☞ See 4th Page.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACTS OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

THE REVENUE ACT

The following are the amendments adopted to the Revenue Law of 1854-5.

On every $100 worth of land, a tax of 15 cents. On polls, 50 cents. Discontinues tax for Insane Asylum. On turnpike tollgates, $15; on other gates across roads, $5; on ferries a tax equal to seven times the largest toll demanded; on toll bridges, $15. On studs and Jacks, $6, or the highest season price. On every dollar of net interest, over $6, four cents. Upon every dollar more than $6 of net dividend or profit, upon money invested in steam vessels of twenty tons burden and upward, in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, and including bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State, four cents. On every $100 employed in negro trading 33¼ cents—in any other species of trade, whether carried on with cash or upon credit, 20 cents. Upon each pleasure vehicle, of the value of $50 and upwards, one per cent. Upon gold and silver plate and ornamental jewelry, except that worn by females, of as great value as $25, a tax of 1¼ per cent. On on each gold watch in use, $1 25; on each silver or other watch, 30 cents; on each harp, $2 50; on each piano-forte, $1 50; on each pistol and bowie knife, $1 25; on dirks and sword canes, 65 cents. On licensed retailers of wines, spiritous liquors, &c., $30. On gold headed walking canes, 50 cents; on silver headed canes, 25 cents. On all keepers of houses of public entertainment, whose receipts amount to $300 or more, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. On every public billiard table, $125, unless more than one in the same room, and in that case $65 on each additional one. On private billiard tables, $25 each. On each bowling alley, $50; and on each additional one kept by the same person, $15. On each livery stable, $25. On each pack of playing cards sold, 35 cents, to be paid by the seller. On all peddlers of patent soaps, patent medicines, razors, razor straps, toothache remedies &c., a tax of $10 for each county in which they peddle. On persons putting up lightning rods, $30 for each county. On daguerreotypists, ambrotypists and photographists, $10 for each county in which they take likenesses. On each mortgage deed, marriage contract and deed in trust, $1. On marriage licenses, $1 each. Taxes imposed on retailers, ordinaries and inns, and tavern keepers, peddlers, billiard tables, bowling alleys and livery stables to be paid in advance to the sheriff. On every merchant, merchant tailor or jeweler, one-third of one per cent. on all goods, wares, &c., except ready-made clothing; and on the amount of purchases of ready-made clothing, whether for males or females, one per cent. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. on the capital employed. Agents selling patent medicines to pay 33¼ per cent. On commission merchants, two per cent. on their commissions. Auctioneers to pay five per cent. on the value of goods, when such goods are brought into the State by non-residents. Merchants to pay tax to sheriffs on the 1st of April. On peddlers of riding vehicles manufactured out of the State, $40 for each county; on horses and mules brought into the State for sale, $12 50 in each county. Both these items to be paid in advance to the sheriff. Every person engaged in buying and selling riding vehicles, not of the manufacture of this State, to pay one per cent on the sum of their purchases. On amount of purchases of parts of such vehicles brought from abroad, one-half of one per cent. All manufacturers, of whatsoever calling, to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the sums of their purchases made out of the State. On dentists, physicians, lawyers, State and county officers, persons in the employ of corporate and private companies, and all persons, ministers of the Gospel excepted, whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual gross income of $500, a tax of $5; and for all sums so received over $500, a tax of one per cent. On each attorney's license granted, $15. On all insurance companies in the State, $100; and on all agencies of such companies incorporated out of the State, $100 for each county in which an agency may be established. On all agencies of banks incorporated out of the State, a tax of $500. On express companies, $10, for every county in which they may deliver packages. On circuses and menageries, $75 for each county in which they exhibit. On stage and threatrical companies, rope dancers, slight of hand performers, tumblers, &c., $40 for each county. On exhibitors of natural curiosities not already mentioned, $20 for each county. On singers, dancers, lecturers, &c., for reward, $10 for each county.

The comptroller to have printed forms of tax lists sent to each county court clerk. Clerks to return an abstract to the comptroller on or before the 1st day of June. Sheriffs and other receivers of public money to settle with the comptroller between the last day of June and the first day of October. The sheriff to return, upon oath, to court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller, a list of all moneys which he may have received from each of the various sources above specified.

Another act amending certain sections of the last tax law, provides that real estate must be listed in the county in which it is situated. If lying partly in one county and partly in another, it is to be listed in the county in which the owner resides, if he resides in either. If he resides in neither county, the land is to be listed in the county in which the greater portion lies.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The recharter extends the corporate existence of the bank to 1885. Increases the capital stock from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, the State to take a half a million, to be paid in annual instalments of $125,000, in State bonds; and individuals may within twelve months take $1,000,000; and whatever amount of the latter sum may remain unsubscribed at the end of twelve months, may be taken by the State, in bonds. New subscribers to have the preference over the present stockholders in taking stock. The tax is thirty cents per share, but may be increased to $1. Dividends may be taxed to the same extent (but no further) as interest on money loaned. Bank required to loan $200,000 to the State on sixty days' notice. A certain amount of one and two dollar notes may be issued. The other provisions are similar to those in other bank charters.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The amending act repeals the 17th, 18th and 22d sections (heretofore specified in this paper) of the charter granted last session. Gives authority to issue bills not less than $3. General Assembly, within five years, may increase the capital stock to $3,000,000—the State to be allowed to take as much stock in it as in the bank of State.

SMALL NOTES.

The act amending 36th chap. Rev. Code, repeals the clause making it penal to pass or receive $1 and $2 notes.

SINKING FUND.

The act to create one, (they concluded not to *raise* it,) appoints Hon. Thos Ruffin, Hon. W N. Edwards, and Hon. D. L. Swain Commissioners of said fund. The Fund is to be composed of dividends on the preferred stock in the North Carolina Road, the tax on the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State, and of dividends derived from the State's stock of $500,000 in the Bank of the State, and $500,000 in the Bank of Cape Fear—provision having been made for subscribing the same amount, to be paid in bonds, to the latter as to the former Bank. These stocks are to be held in the name of the Sinking Fund, and that Fund is pledged to redeem the bonds on which they are based, at par value. If the Banks make ten per cent. the difference per annum, in favor of the Sinking Fund, after paying to the Banks the interest on these bonds, will be $40,000.

COUPON BONDS.

The Treasurer is authorized to issue coupon bonds of $500 each. By another act he is required to register *all* coupon bonds, with amount, number, date, &c., in a book to be kept by him, and such registry to be evidence when the bonds are lost or destroyed. Such registered bonds to be transferable only at the office of the public treasurer.

WESTERN EXTENSION RAIL ROAD

The act to amend the charter authorizes the directors to open books of subscription for $200,000 or $300,000, or some intermediate sum, and when five per cent. on such subscriptions is paid in, the State to subscribe double the amount subscribed by individuals. First section of the road to extend to Morganton. Road to be located within two miles of Newton, or a branch built to that village. Directors authorized to open books of subscription to an amount sufficient to meet one-third of the expense of second section (which second section shall extend from Morganton to a point not more than ten miles east of the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel,) and the State's subscription of two-thirds not to be called for until the first section is completed and equipped. Subscriptions by counties to be made by a vote of the people, after the amount is determined on by a majority of the magistrates.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL

Act requires the company to surrender the bonds guarantied by the State, and the State to take stock to the amount of $250,000, payable in six per cent. coupon bonds running 30 years. When $200,000 shall have been subscribed and paid by individuals, the State to pay $100,000 more. Company authorized to increase its capital stock to a sum not exceeding $1,500,000.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.

Act authorizes use of other materials than planks in the construction of the road from Little's Mills to Albemarle. Dividends to be made 1st of February and August.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The new law requires Chairman to be elected on the 3d Monday in April—their official bonds to be good and valid against them and their securities until renewed, or until final settlement—sheriffs to pay over taxes collected for school purposes to chairmen on the first Monday in October of each year. General superintendent to furnish printed blank notices of the election of committees, &c. Sheriffs to post such notices. Board of superintendents to allow reasonable compensation to examining committees. General superintendent to collect and consolidate the common school laws, &c., &c. Governor to have printed 1,000 copies of the general superintendent's annual report.

Standard Weight of Grain.—The Legislature has passed a law regulating the weight of grain, which goes into effect 30 days from the present time.

Wheat to weigh	60	lbs.	to the	bushel.
Corn	"	54	"	"
Rye	"	56	"	"
Rice	"	44	"	"
Buckwheat	"	50	"	"
Barley	"	48	"	"
Oats	"	30	"	"
Flaxseed	"	55	"	"
Peas	"	50	"	"
Corn Meal	"	46	"	"

We learn that the law does not prevent persons from selling by the bushel without weighing.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Amendatory act allows the trustees to hold property to the amount of $150,000.

List of Acts and Resolutions

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

112. For the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

113. To authorize the North Carolina Railroad Company to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $350,000, running ten years, and to bear eight per cent. interest.

114. To repeal an act to fix and settle the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance counties.

115. To incorporate the trustees of the Female College of the Methodist Protestant Conference of North Carolina.

116. To amend the charter of Pittsboro.'

117. Relating to the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company.

118. To incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company in Montgomery county.

119. To authorize certain free persons of color to reside in Northampton county for the space of eighteen months.

120. To incorporate the town of Jackson.

121. To incorporate the Male and Female Academy in Swansborough, N. C.

122. To incorporate the Shepherd's Point Land Company.

123. To alter the line between Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

124. To amend the 6th section of the 120th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning wreck sales.

125. To incorporate the Oak City Guards of Raleigh.

126. Concerning a public road in Wilkes and Caldwell counties.

127. To lay off and establish a public road in the counties of Davie and Davidson, and to establish a public ferry across the Yadkin river.

128. To incorporate the Currituck Hotel Company.

129. To incorporate the Currituck Steamboat Company.

130. Concerning the institution of the deaf and dumb and the blind.

131. To alter the time of holding the superior courts in Davie and Alexander.

132. To repeal the 12th section of chapter 44 of the revised code, relating to evidence.

133. Further prescribing the duties of the public treasurer.

134. To correct a mistake in the law of 1854-5, chap. 131, sec. 4.

135. To amend the various acts incorporating the town of Salisbury.

136. To provide for the appointment of inspectors of wood and fish in the town of Wilmington.

137. Requiring the weighing of all cotton sold in the town of Wilmington.

138. To repeal, in part, the act preventing the felling of timber in Big and Little Ivy.

139. Concerning fishing in Salmon creek, Bertie county.

140. To amend the act incorporating the bank of Clarendon.

141. To amend an act of 1852-3 to improve a road in Ashe county.

142. To alter the time of holding the county courts of Davie county.

RESOLUTIONS

44. Resolution concerning the Secretary of State. [Authorizes Mr. Page, deputy, to countersign grants in the name of his principal.]

45. In favor of James Roberts.

46. Requesting the assistant clerks to collect and arrange the records of their respective Houses.

47. Increasing the fees of the Governor's private secretary.

48. In favor of the Doorkeepers.

49. In favor of B. H. Stanmire.

50. In favor of B. Henline.

51. In favor of James Blount.

52. In favor of W. Watson.

53. In favor of W. J. Savage.

AN ACT

To amend the Charter of the Western Rail Road Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in lieu of the Bonds authorized to be issued by the Western Rail Road Company, under the 23d and 24th Sections of the Act of incorporation of the same, the said Company is hereby authorized to issue their Bonds for such an amount, and in such manner and form, payable at such time and place, and bearing such interest, as said Company may authorize and to secure the payment of the same, they are hereby authorized to make and deliver to such person or persons as they may select, a mortgage or mortgages on all the real and personal estate of the same, together with all their franchises and privileges.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the County Court of any county, or the authorities of any incorporated town in this State, shall have full power and authority to subscribe to the stock of said Company to the amount they shall be authorized to do by the inhabitants of said county or town; and they may issue bonds or other evidences of debt to enable them to borrow money to pay such subscription, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to levy and collect taxes to pay the same. *Provided, however*, that before any such subscription is made, the question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons of such county, or to the qualified voters of such town, and no subscription shall be made unless a majority of those voting approve thereof.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in any suit brought by or against said Company, no stockholder therein, not being in his individual capacity a party to such suit, shall be incompetent as a witness on account of his being a stockholder in the same.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That so much of the 6th section of the Charter, as requires the stockholders annually to elect a Treasurer, be repealed, and that hereafter the Treasurer shall be appointed by and be amenable to the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said Western Rail Road Company be authorized to acquire, either by purchase or otherwise, in the Coal Fields on Deep River, not exceeding one thousand acres of land, and to use and dispose of the same for mining and other purposes.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if the Capital Stock of said Company, as authorized by the Charter, be insufficient to carry out the purposes of the same, it may be increased by said Company to a million and a half of dollars.

General Assembly.

Among the closing proceedings of the House, we notice that

A bill to provide for the weighing of cotton and wheat, in the town of Wilmington, was taken up. Mr. Holmes explained the object of the bill. Mr. Meares spoke strongly against the bill. He considered it as unjust and oppressive, and opposed levying any tax on the exports of the State, and moved to indefinitely postpone it. Mr. Holmes defended the bill. Wheat and cotton were weighed there now, and the object of the bill was to appoint a suitable person to superintend the weighing and inspecting. He spoke warmly of Mr. Meares' interference between him and his constituents. Motion rejected. Yeas 27, nays 68. Mr. Meares offered to amend by inserting, that no article, *not inspected or weighed*, shall be subject to charge. Adopted. Yeas 78, nays 21. The word "wheat" was stricken out. On motion of Mr. Holmes, an amendment was adopted, which provides that all articles weighed shall be subject to fees. Mr. Meares added, "not to exceed 10 cents," which being agreed to, the bill passed its third reading.

THE REVENUE BILL.—The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the New Tax Bill its 3d reading in the Commons:—

Ayes—Messrs. Badham, Benbury, Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Blow, Bridgers, Bright, Bynum, Bullock, Causler, Clark, Cox, of Jones, Cox, of Perquimons, Dancy, Davidson, Glass, Green, Hackney, Hall, Hargrove, Harrell, Hester, Hill, of Stokes, Hill, of Halifax, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Lewis of Nash, Long, Love, Lyon, of Orange, Lyon, of Granville, Mabry, Mason, Masten, Matthews, Montgomery, Moore, Mosely, Outlaw, Outerbridge, Parker, Patterson, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rand, Rankin, Reeves, Routh, Rumley, Rushing, Sauls, Scales, Settle, Smallwood, Southerland, Speight, Stewart, Strayhorn, Tate, Thompson, Tomlinson, Toms, Ward, Waugh, White of Sampson, Williamson, and Withers—Ayes 73.

Noes—Messrs. Baxter, Caldwell, Cotten, Crump, Dargan, Eborn, Eller, Elliot, Erwin, Ferebee, Folk, Gaither, Gentry, Gilliam, Houck, Jennet, Leach, of Davidson, Leitch, of Robeson, Little, Mann, March, Martin, McIntosh, Meares, Ogburn, Pearson, Pickett, Richardson, Scott, Sharp, Siler, Speer, Stiles, Stubbs, Waddill, White, of Cabarrus, Whitson, Wilson, and Yancy—Noes 38.

The following is a list of votes on the Greensboro' and Danville Rail Road Bill, rejected some time ago.

Ayes—Messrs. Boyd, Briant, Christian, Coleman, Dockery, Gibson, Gorrell, Miller, W. R. Myers, A. Myers, Parks, Rives, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas and White—15.

Nays—Messrs. Speaker, Battle, Cameron, Carr, Cherry, Chesson, Clark, Cuningham, Dillard, Eaton, Fennel, Fonville, Grist, Hawkins, Hill, Holmes, Holt, Houston, J. B. Jones, McDiarmid, Martin, Miller, Pearson, Pool, Saunders, Speight, Taylor, Wiggins, and Wilder—31.

Messrs. Brogden, Cowper, Ramsay, and Ward, were not present or did not vote.

A Cure for Scarlet Fever.—As you have published some excellent articles on that scourge of youthful and infantile life, scarlet fever, permit me to give to the public, through your columns, a very simple efficacious remedy for the terrible soreness and ulceration of the mouth and throat in aggravated cases. Take equal quantities of honey and sweet oil—both should be pure—say one table spoonful of each, or one tea spoonful; heat it on a sheet of glazed letter-paper over a spirit or fluid lamp and give the patient, at frequent intervals, a small quantity, as cold as as it can be taken. It can do no *harm*, and has in some, cases, where the collection of mucus in the throat and mouth almost produced suffocation, saved the patient's life.

New York Evening Post.

Heavy Penalty.—The Galveston News states that the important suit brought by the State of Texas against the firm of R & D. G. Mills was decided in the district court at Galveston on the 14th instant, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, and assessing the penalty at $100,000. It appears that the suit was brought by the State to recover penalties from the defendants for having, in violation of the law of Texas, issued drafts to circulate as money in the State.

To the Editors of the Observer.

YADKIN COUTY, Feb'y 1st, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—I see in the Observer of the 27th ult., that a correspondent from the the Gulf, writing about the cold weather, asks the question "whether the *roosters* fail to crow during the severe winter far North." I do not know what they do far North, but in the county of Ashe, in this State, I know that they do not crow of a very cold morning. I was in Ashe during the very cold weather last winter, and not a rooster could be heard to crow until after sun rise. I observed the same thing here during the cold weather just passed.

To the Editors of the Observer.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Jan'y 27, 1857.

The severe cold weather caused the Pee Dee river to freeze over, so that there has been no crossing at any of the ferries between Anson and Richmond, except on foot. It is believed that a horse and buggy, or even a wagon and team, might have crossed on the ice at Wall's or Stanback's ferry, during all the past week, with safety. Persons in Anson who wish to cross to Richmond, have to go down to Cheraw, S. C., and cross at the bridge. I was detained several days at Wadesborough and had to come by way of Cheraw. When crossing the bridge at Cheraw, I saw the Steamer Gov'r Graham fast in the ice in the River below the bridge.

SUPREME COURT

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:

By PEARSON, J. In Lea vs Brown, in equity, from Caswell, declaring that Mr. B. holds the slaves in trust for the next of kin and the lands for the heirs at law. Also, in Farmer vs. Barnes, in equity, from Edgecombe, sustaining the plaintiff's exception. Also, in Corner vs. Stevenson, from Warren, in equity, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Powell vs. Cobb, in equity, from Caswell, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in State vs. Harvell, from Stanly, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Thompson vs Whitman, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Kent vs. Bottoms, in equity, from Nash, directing a reference. Also, in Elliott vs. Withers, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Runyon vs. Shipp, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hoel vs. Paul, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brannock vs. Bushnell, from Caswell; judgment reversed and judgment of non-suit. Also, in *hoc ex dem*, Newlin vs. Osborne from Alamance, reversing the judgment and awarding a *venire de novo*.

Per Curiam. In Overton vs. Ferrebee, from Camden, judgment affirmed. Also, in Grant vs. Lanier, from Duplin, judgment affirmed. Also, in Hopkins vs. Leathers, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill.

Superior Courts.—The Judges will ride the Spring Circuits as follows:

Edenton,	Judge Ellis.
Newbern,	" Bailey.
Raleigh,	" Manly.
Hillsborough,	" Saunders.
Wilmington,	" Person.
Salisbury,	" Dick.
Mountain,	" Caldwell.

Ral. Standard.

We learn that R. H. Battle, Esq., of this city has been appointed Secretary of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company in the place of Jno. G. Williams resigned.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Greatest Feat Yet in this Latitude.—Capt. Perse, with the United States Mail, in company of Capt. S. Parker, of this city, with Mr. Thomas Gilliam, left Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday, and crossed the Albemarle Sound to Edenton on the ice, distance 24 miles.

Norfolk Herald.

Anecdote of Andrew Stevenson and Mr. Fillmore.—The death of the distinguished Virginian, whose name leads in the caption to this article, suggests to us an anecdote relating to him and Mr. Fillmore, which was narrated to us, last summer, at Saratoga Springs, by Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States. It runs thus: Mr. Fillmore made his *debut* in the National House of Representatives, when the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, a staunch democrat, filled the Speaker's chair, with characteristic and blended dignity, firmness and courtesy. Mr. Fillmore, a member of the Whig party, rose to make his maiden speech. A set of ill-mannered and rowdy democrats immediately endeavored to cough and scrape him down. Mr. Stevenson, observing the noise and discourtesy, rapped strongly and loudly, with the Speaker's hammer and called "Order! Order!", in a decisive tone, and said:—"The honorable member from New York will take his seat, until order is restored." Mr. Fillmore accordingly sat down, and, on the disturbance being entirely quelled, Mr. Stevenson said:—"Order having been restored, the honorable member from New York will proceed with his remarks." Mr. Fillmore, on this intimation, again rose, and gracefully expressed his acknowledgments to the Speaker for his kind interposition, and added:—"I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that the interruption I experienced, did not proceed from the *gentlemen* on the other side of the house".

"After that," continued Judge Wayne, "a pin might have been heard to drop, while Mr. Fillmore went on, with a speech, which at once gave him rank among the ablest debaters of the House". Judge Wayne was himself a member of the House, at that time occupying a seat in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Fillmore, and said that, from the foregoing incident, he had imbibed the most favorable impression, which subsequent events only tended to confirm, of one, who had afterwards filled, with grace and propriety, and with honorable fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, the Presidency of the Republic.

Charleston Courier.

Pockets Full.—A friend remarking the great size of his little boy's pockets, was allowed, for the consideration of a certain sixpence to Master 'Lonzo, in hand paid, to make an examination of the contents. The following is the inventory:

One small chain; two tooth-picks; five sticks; two combs; three spools; three lead pencils; one trap-ball; one marble; five coppers; three buttons; two tooth-brushes; one spoon-handle; three peanuts; one half dime; one whirly-gig; seven strings; three thumb-papers; one envelope; one piece calico; one slate pencil; part of a biscuit; three pieces brown cambric; one old pocket; one brass knob; one shot; three choke-berries; one hand-ful of bamboo-berries, and two hands-full of corn.

Our youthful friend—aged 6—had quite a variety store. We have often thought that boys' pockets would show as queer a collection of odds and ends as most places.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A mercantile house at St. Louis lately received a letter enclosing $1000, without signature or date with this simple remark, "This belongs to you. Conscience."

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL SCOTT AND SECRETARY DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis is very spicy.

Mr. Davis, in a letter dated July 25th, 1855, charges Scott with an exhibition of a peevish temper.

Gen. Scott, in a letter of July 30th, says that Davis's letter is flippant. He has done enough to warrant more than suspicion. Mr. Davis considers it his special mission by repeated aggressions on Scott's rights to goad him into some perilous attitude of official opposition. If Scott is to be crushed he prefers to be so at the hands of his military peers.

Mr. Davis, in an unofficial note of August 2nd, says, your accusation which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy ends, and imputes motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent, and utterly false.

Gen. Scott, on the 6th August says, he shall treat all of Davis's communications as equally official, and as there are beauties in them which ought not to be lost, it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors.

Mr. Davis on the 6th Sept., says, Scott's threats are merest bravado in one who affords the most memorable example on the records of this department, of a vain controversialist, and a false accuser exposed.

Scott next granted leave of absence to Col. Hitchcock, under circumstances that were not approved of by the department, and refused to comply with an order of the department to revoke the leave of absence. The President endorsed the reason as unsatisfactory. Mr. Davis recommended the removal of head quarters of the army to Washington.

Then follows a lengthy tirade of abusive epithets from Scott.

Mr. Davis, on the 20th Dec., rakes up some of Scott's money dealings, and charges him with meanness in taking what the law did not allow while in Mexico.

Scott replies on the 31st Jan., charging Davis with a continued recklessness of character.

Davis, on Feb. 29th, says he had no intention to force Scott into a duel. No disability of age or plea of conscientious scruples can be admitted to shield a slanderer from rebuke.

Scott again retorted March 20th. Davis replied at length, and Scott again retorted in compassionate terms.

The last letter was from Davis, May 27th, in which he says he has ceased to regard Scott's abuse, and is gratified to be relieved from further exposing his malignity and depravity.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.

Latest from Florida.—Florida advices to 30th ult. state that a requisition had been made by Gen. Harney for three companies of troops, within thirty days. The Indians are supposed to have concentrated in force near New Smyrna. The plan of operations is to surround and intercept them.

The President Elect.—Mr. Buchanan left Washington yesterday morning on his return to his residence at Wheatland. We feel at liberty to state, as a fact in which the public may place entire confidence, that he took his departure from hence without having finally determined upon any one member of his Cabinet.

Washington Star.

Donaldson Academy.

TEACHERS:

GEORGE MCNEILL, A. M., Principal.
GEORGE A. CAIRNS, A. B., Associate do.
JOSEPH A. JEFFREYS, Assistant Eng. Dep.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will close on Friday, 13th February, when an Examination of the Students will be held, which the public are invited to attend.

The Spring term will begin on Wednesday the 18th of February, and continue 20 weeks.

The rates of Tuition are as heretofore, viz:

Primary Course, per quarter,	$ 5 00
Advanced English Course, do.,	7 50
Do. with Latin, do.,	10 00
Full Classical Course, do.,	11 50

During the session just closing, there have been 60 students in attendance, and the Principal is encouraged to expect a still larger number hereafter.

He has secured the services of an Assistant in the English Department, and his patrons are assured that no pains will be spared to promote the improvement of his pupils.

In connection with the Academy there is an excellent boarding Establishment, where parents at a distance may find for their sons a safe and pleasant home.

Feb'y 5, 1857. 79-1sw-*2ti

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John R. Carter *vs.* Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch, William W. Gunn.

THIS is a Bill filed in the Court of Equity for the county of Robeson aforesaid, by John R. Carter against Peter Prevatt, Giles Leitch and William W. Gunn, to restrain the said Defendants herein from issuing any Execution on a certain Judgment lately rendered at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the county of Robeson, on the 3d Monday in January 1857, in a certain cause wherein Peter Prevatt who sues to the use of Giles Leitch, assignee of William W. Gunn, is Plaintiff, and the said John R. Carter is Defendant.

Affidavit has been made before me that the said William W. Gunn is a non resident of this State.

This is therefore to notify said William W. Gunn to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

R. S. FRENCH, Cl'k & Master in Equity.

Feb'y 5, 1857. 80*6w

TURPENTINE AXES.

A GOOD lot for sale, by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.

Feb'y 4, 1857. 79tf

Fresh Garden Seed.

GROWTH OF 1856.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine.

ALSO,

Blue Grass Seed.
Lucerne Seed.
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed and Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

LUCERNE;
Blue Grass;
Red Clover;
Onion Sets;

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 14. 73-i1m

1857.

Garden Seeds!!

Warranted the Growth of 1856.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

☞ For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-i2m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9.

CALLED MEETING OF THE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—Our readers will see with satisfaction that the President of the Western Rail Road Company has called a meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday next. This should have been done even earlier, but for the delay in the President and Directors to prepare full statements of the affairs of the Company, and of its work, to be laid before the stockholders.

It gives us unspeakable satisfaction to know that our citizens were never more united in any thing than they now are in a determination manfully to devote their whole energies to the work. They do not intend to sink under the generous refusal of State aid. They scout the appropriation of $500,000 to buy Fayetteville. Fayetteville is not to be sold to writing. Destroyed by enemies. She has a better fate before her. On every hand we hear of offers to help, by her own citizens and by her friends by. At present we need not be more specific. Let us wait for a few days till we can report.

THE END.—We had neither time nor space Thursday to remark upon the extraordinary incidents which transpired in the House of Commons on the two last days of the session. The intelligent and indefatigable friend deserves public thanks, as he has ours, for rescuing him from oblivion; for there has been no other effort to do so.

The extraordinary spectacle was there presented of an attempt to dragoon the party into the adoption of an impolitic, needless, wasteful measure, which had already been decidedly rejected on a full view of its merits by the Governor and all his officials, from the highest and the kitchen, assisted by bands of lobby members, generally having a direct pecuniary interest at stake, plied the members by message, by personal appeals, by speeches, and by threats. And the result was, that the Governor was left in a minority, on a test vote, of 15. Yeas 15 out of 80 democrats! And several of these Americans!

Whether or not he was present when this extraordinary proposition was debated to sell a couple of Northern adventurers the Deep or Cape Fear Rivers; to sell the useful and paying concern along with the bankrupt one on Deep river,—we have not heard. But that outrageous proposition was presented by a gentleman who represented as not only one of the most honest but also one of the most intelligent men in the Legislature, who informed the House that it *met the approval of the Governor*. We have given the Governor the benefit of his disclaimer which may pass for its full value. But we shall we say of the Governor of the State, if he did not at once discountenance a bill to perpetrate such a wrong to the people interested in the lower Cape Fear? It is evident that the bill did not originate with Mr. Gilliam. He had no special interest in preparing a bill on that subject. But when Gov. Bragg read the bill, as he says that he did, it is passing strange that he did not at once so emphatically condemn it, as to induce Mr. Gilliam instantly to abandon it. A simple statement of the truth would have shown Mr. G. that the bill proposed a monstrous outrage. The House saw it at once, when our faithful representative, Mr. Shepherd, exposed its character in a burst of eloquent and indignant patriotism. The House saw it, and it had few friends than even the almost friendless Governor.

But where was the Governor during all this time? If absent from the Hall, had he no kind friend to go to his office in the same building, even to his dwelling a few hundred yards off, to tell him what he had been represented as endorsing? Most unfortunate! for then he could have requested Mr. Gilliam to make his explanation, which no one appears to have heard of till the next day,—when it was too late to do any good—*and when the object it was intended to effect had failed*—and then he made it to a private individual, the gentleman who wrote us the account of this remarkable incident.

We have heard rumors about the concoction of this bill, but not in such an authentic shape as to justify us in publishing them.

Suffice it, that this attempt to take from Fayetteville its noble river, the only thing which an unwise system of legislation has left to her to facilitate her trade, failed, signally failed, though brought before a democratic Legislature, with the reputed endorsement of a democratic Governor.

POSTSCRIPT.—On his return to this place yesterday, the gentleman who sketched the debate in the House of Commons which we published on Thursday, found the following letter from Gov. Bragg. The Governor does not ask its publication, but it is thought that in no other way can its purpose be so effectually answered; and we therefore, anxious to do him the fullest justice, take the responsibility of publishing it:—

RALEIGH, Feb'y 6, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just read the report of the debate, &c. upon the Deep River bill, in the Observer.

Without intending it, I feel sure, you do me injustice, and unless I am mistaken, Mr. Gilliam also, in reference to his bill. Your report says:

"Mr. Gilliam of Washington offered a substitute that the Gov. and Int. Imp. Board shall sell out to Marshall Parks, Anderson Burt and others, for $200,000, all the rights, privileges and franchises of the C. F. and D. Riv. Co. and the rights and franchises of the *Cape Fear Nav. Co. below Fayetteville*, and further that the State shall grant no aid to any other works except to a road to the North Carolina Road."

Below follows the remark that Mr. G. said "*the bill had been submitted to the Governor and meets his approval.*"

I did not get into the House until after Mr Gilliam's bill had been read, and know not what it was. But this I will say, that no such bill as that described by you was read to me.

1. No names were read to me as purchasers. (This I know is not material.)

2. The sum to be paid by the bill read to me was $500,000, and not $200,000.

3. Nothing was said about any connection with the North Ca. Rl. Rd. in the bill, though it was stated verbally that there was a naked charter, which I told Mr G. had expired.

4. There was no proposal to sell the "*rights and*

Companies" of the two Companies, or either of them. It is rather absurd, I think, to suppose that I should have consented to any such attempt, well knowing that the Genl. Assembly could do nothing of the kind without the consent of the Companies, or after a forfeiture judicially determined.

The purpose of the bill, as read to me, was simply to sell the State's interest in these Companies—the purchasers to take the place of the State as stockholders.

Saving the important condition that the State was to pledge its faith to these Companies, to charter no other road or work than those already chartered, and to extend aid to none.

The purchasers were to pay the interest annually on their purchase money and $5000 of the principal,—the mortgage of the State on Deep River to remain as a security for the purchase. time was extended for completing the work, and provision made for increasing the amount of the capital stock. Such, in brief, were the provisions of the bill read to me.

In your P. S. you state that I said that I was opposed to selling the *franchise* of the old Cape Fear Co. below Fayetteville, leaving the inference that I was for selling that of the Deep River Co.

I was never for selling, or ever heard of selling, the franchise of either Co. until I read your report.

If nothing was to be done, I did think it best for the State to sell her *interest* in the Deep River work to private individuals, at a fair price, provided they would go on and complete the work. And, if they would not buy without it, I saw no objection to selling the State's stock in the Cape Fear Nav. Co., so as to give them a voice in the management of the same.

But I was unwilling to couple the sale with any such conditions as those proposed as to chartering or aiding other works.

Very respectfully,

THOS. BRAGG.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have examined the bill of Mr Gilliam.

It was altered in several respects before introduced. But it only proposes, as I supposed, to sell the *interest* of the State in the Companies—(that indeed is its title)—not the *franchises*. On the contrary, it expressly recognizes their existence as before stated.

The sum to be paid is altered from $500,000 to $200,000, and the amounts to be annually paid. Quite a material matter.

In other respects it is as I have stated, save that there is a provision interlined for a charter to a road to connect with the N. C. Road, but not for State aid to that road, and that only as you state.

We further learn from our friend who sketched the debate, that "In a conversation with Mr. Gilliam after I sent you the report of the debate, he expressed regret at having alluded to the Governor, and added that what he meant to say was that Gov. Bragg approved the principles of the bill, which provided for the sale of the State's interest in the C. F. & D. R. and in the C. F. Navigation Company."

Upon all which we have to remark, that the injustice of which the Governor complains, was done in the House of Commons. Mr. Gilliam's bill was evidently understood in the House as it was by the writer of the debate. If the reader will turn to the remarks of Messrs. Shepherd, Jenkins and Dargan, (the two first political and probably personal friends of the Governor,) he will see that such was manifestly their understanding of it. And moreover, nobody, not even Mr. Gilliam or the Governor himself, (who we now learn was present,) presented any other or different view of the provisions of the bill. It is true the Governor had no right to speak, but he had friends among the members who had such a right. And duty to himself and to the House would seem to have required that he should on the spot, and at the moment correct the misapprehension so universally prevailing.

It is probable that the misunderstanding in the House arose from the confusion during the single hasty reading of the bill.

But, *practically*, there is but little difference between the bill and every body's understanding of it. For we learn from an officer of the company, who has officiated at its meetings for many years, that, though individuals own a large majority of the stock in the C. F. Navigation Company, yet it has happened, from the difficulty of getting individuals to attend meetings of the Company, that *in every instance but one*, within his knowledge, *the State has had entire control in the meetings of the Stockholders!* The State's vote is always present. It has never been possible, of late years at least, to get a quorum without the State's stock; and when present, it has had the power to do or not to do, any thing which the charter allowed. So that, *practically*, as we have said, the sale of the State's interest would be the sale of the franchise, and of the control of the lower Cape Fear river, *to a rival interest*, evidently bent on the destruction of the town of Fayetteville, which, according to the declaration of one of its first officers, was to be obliterated from the map by the completion of the upper Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

"THE TRAGEDY OF HAMLET WITH THE PART OF HAMLET OMITTED."—The Raleigh Standard devotes a couple of columns to the debate in the Commons on the Deep River bill, and *takes care to omit all the important parts of it*. There is nothing there of Mr. Lewis's monstrous declaration that a member "*could not be a democrat when he voted against the Governor's recommendation.*" [The King can do wrong.] Nothing there of old Gen. Cotten's indignant retort. Nothing of Attorney-General Jenkins's sudden conversion, and rebuke of the gentleman from Wake. Next to nothing of Mr. Hackney's sensible speech, or of Mr. Gilliam's substitute, its proposition to sell out the Cape Fear Navigation Company to a brace of Northern adventurers. Nothing of that substitute having been submitted to the Governor and approved by him. Nothing of the rejection of the substitute by an overwhelming majority. The Standard's report is indeed "the Tragedy of Hamlet with the Part of Hamlet omitted."

THE LATEST DEED OF HORROR.—New York has been intensely excited by the murder of Dr. Burdell, a wealthy and respected Dentist, in his own house in Bond street. He was garroted and stabbed in fifteen places, each one in a vital part. He was apparently living with a Mrs. Cunningham, and was supposed to be a bachelor. But it is in evidence that he had been married and divorced, and then had privately married Mrs. Cunningham, after she had threatened to sue him for breach of promise. It appears that he was jealous of two other boarders in the house, and his wife was jealous of him, and they quarrelled. A bloody dagger and loaded revolver were found in the wife's bureau; and she and her two boarders were arrested.

What a set of *respectable* people!

The N. Y. papers abound with instances of garroting and robbery in the streets.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $21,496,881 93.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—It is reported that Gen. Cotten, the veteran democratic Commoner from Chatham, has said that "he never knew so weak a Legislature" as the one which adjourned last Wednesday; and added that "he had been familiar with all the Legislatures for forty years past." It is such an opinion as we would expect from one who, whatever else may be said of him, has both sagacity and experience, to enable him to form a correct opinion.

The Raleigh Register says of the members—

"They were, in the main, boys, with all the frolick and fun of boyhood years." "We have not been as much with these lads as we could have wished, but we saw enough of them profoundly to regret that we didn't see more of them, and the more so, as we have a melancholy conviction that the places which knew them here, will never have a speaking acquaintance with them again on "State account."

"How they will be missed, here! They made the truly green spot in this wintry waste; a spot that "a' the time was growing" *greener*. They were suggestive of "early Yorks" not yet headed, but bound in the fulness of time, to be veritably cabbage-headed."

It must have been a verdant set truly, when the "Father of the House" classed them below all others for forty years—below even the Terrapins of 1842—and when the two chief organs of the party, the Standard and the Journal, represent them as having been wielded at will by Gen. Dockery,—to be turned about, first *for* a bill, when *he* was for it, and then *against* it, when *he* was against it. And he in a hopeless minority—two democrats against him to one American and whig with him.

The members generally seemed indeed to have no minds of their own. Almost every thing that was passed was reconsidered and rejected. And almost every thing that was rejected was reconsidered and passed. So that it was generally a disadvantage to a measure to have it passed at first, for then it was pretty sure to fail. And an advantage to have it fail at first, for then its chance was good for final success. Our readers will remember many such instances in the record we have published. Let us mention one, merely because of its importance: The Cheraw and Coal Fields bill was rejected in the Senate by yeas 19, nays 34. Such an overwhelming majority would seem to be conclusive. Its friends would of course give it up. Not so. A reconsideration was moved and granted. A few days afterwards, without any debate or amendment, so far as we have seen, it came up and *passed* its 2d reading, 34 for it to 10 against it—exactly reversing the vote on the first trial. It passed its 3d reading, by nearly the same vote. Was then reconsidered again. Re-passed. Sent to the Commons; and there went through, 76 to 28. We might mention other cases almost as bad. As a friend remarked, "This is mere child's play."

But will things improve? Not probably in our day. Should Gen. Cotten go to the next Legislature in 1858-9, he will see a sorrier sight still. The tendency of the democratic party is *to beat things down*—not up. And already we have heard of resolutions formed and expressed by several of the really capable members of both parties, never to serve in another Legislature.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.—Among the hundreds of measures, good, bad and indifferent, which failed to pass at the late session, was that ill-favored bantling of the democracy, the resolution to mutilate the Journals of the Legislature of 1846-7, by drawing black lines across and around a portion of them. This was ridden through the Commons by the boys, big and little, who filled that Hall; but the Senate does not appear, so far as we have seen, ever to have noticed it, after it got into that chamber. This was a happy rebuke, administered in a most effective manner, to those who put forward a measure of evil and of evil tendency.

THE DEEP RIVER BILL.—Fully satisfied that the amount proposed to be appropriated by the late Legislature would necessarily have been wasted, because inadequate, we rejoice at its defeat. It would have been so much money thrown away. The Legislature ought to have granted the $1,200,000, or nothing. We mean nothing beyond an amount necessary to pay up the outstanding debts. These ought to have been paid in any event. And they would have been paid if the friends of the Company had accepted a bill for that purpose. Even Mr. McDiarmid, one of the most decided opponents of the work, proposed to give that amount, and it would have been unanimously granted, we presume, but for the determination to have more. We hope and believe that the next Legislature will cheerfully pay off those debts. It will be a great hardship to the creditors to wait so long; but its payment then is the best that can be done.

JONES'S LOCK AND DAM.—In the debate on the Deep River bill in the Commons, it will be observed that reference was made to a letter said to have been received in Raleigh, mentioning a report that the Lock and Dam at Jones's Falls had been carried away by the then prevailing freshet; and the Observer was cited as evidence that the report was not true, since it did not mention it.

We know nothing of the letter spoken of, or of its writer. It probably merely mentioned a current report, caused by some timbers from that dam being seen floating down the river. We heard the report just as we were going to press on Monday. But it was too vague to be relied on; and we felt that at that critical moment in the affairs of the Company, it would be wrong to give it currency unless well vouched for. So we did not mention it.

It turns out, we learn, that the damage was not very great.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic, with dates to the 21st ult., and the Africa, with dates to the 24th ult., have arrived at New York. The political news is of no importance or interest.

The Liverpool cotton market was stiffer, but prices were quotably unchanged, though some circulars claim an advance of ⅛. Sales of the week 41,500 bales. Breadstuffs were dull.

GLOOMY TIMES IN WILMINGTON.—We copy the following from the Journal of Thursday last:—

Never before did we sit down to write with the same feelings of depression. We have no heart for the work. Look at the proceedings of the Legislature, and the cause will be apparent. Are we citizens of North Carolina, or are we not? Time must determine. We cannot now say. We have felt as such—we have worked as such—have we been treated as such?

It was not enough to charter the Cheraw Road. It was not enough to treat with contempt the recommendation of the Governor, in regard to a great work, but the last link in the chain of oppression must be forged by the revival of the old charter of a Chatham Railroad to Raleigh to finish and make a perfect rival route to use up the two through lines that the State is already interested in. * * * This bill, we think, did not pass the House of Commons.

The gloom that pervades our town is palpable and apparent. A stranger, a mere traveller passing through, could easily perceive it on all countenances, as though pestilence were in our midst.

We pay taxes to the State. We pay heavy, very heavy taxes. On all occasions our community has come forward as no other community on earth has done. We have never called on Hercules without also putting our own shoulders to the wheel. Never. Yet a feeling has been gotten up, a feeling of enmity, as though Wilmington wanted everything. Is this so? The Wilmington and Weldon Road is not a farthing's expense to the State. She has never had to pay a cent of interest on any bonds endorsed for it. Never. Of nearly ten millions for which the State is liable, the whole amount put into Wilmington works has been six hundred thousand dollars, and on that the Wilmington and Weldon Road has for years been paying more than legal interest. In the Central Road, Wilmington took more than most, if not more than any of the counties on the line, and yet Wilmington is talked of as grasping—as having received too much, and so forth. Why, that miserable Raleigh and Gaston affair has cost three times as much as all the great works by which Wilmington has benefitted the State three dollars where she has benefitted herself one dollar. The Atlantic Road has cost far more than all our works—far more. Which section, by enterprise, by taxes, by good done to the State, deserves most? The Western extension is costing double, treble, quintuple what all our works ever cost the State. But a hue and cry must be raised against us by every petty demagogue. We know that we have not been treated right. We must protect ourselves.

A friend says that the darker the night the nearer the day. Day ought to be near now, for God knows the night is dark enough.

The Journal's friend is right. The day *is* near, if Wilmington will choose to make it so. This we say, who now and always have given Wilmington credit for energy and enterprise in whatever she undertook far beyond that put forth by this or any other part of the State. In this respect she deserves unbounded credit. We have, however, believed that she did not always undertake those things which were best calculated to benefit her, and that she looked too exclusively to her own interests. And we might add, that the Journal does not tell the whole story in its enumeration of Wilmington objects to which the State has given aid. But let that pass.

By the passage of the Cheraw bill, Wilmington is, apparently, saved from expending her hundreds of thousands in building a road to the West which would undoubtedly be tapped, with or without that bill; and its advantages realized by South Carolina instead of Wilmington. By the failure of the picayune system of patching up the Deep River works, she is saved from a reliance on that work for what it can never realize to her until a million or two of dollars is expended on it; and not then so effectually as by another and a cheaper mode.

It is not for us, perhaps, to indicate to the Journal or the people of Wilmington what we think would dispel the darkness and bring forth the day. We sincerely hope that she will see for herself the right path, and will tread it with her accustomed energy. The Journal itself, a few days previous to the above, indicated that its eyes were at last turned in the proper direction, as follows:—

"The attention of our people is turning, and must fix upon something direct, feasible and *certain*. Something that we can calculate on. In plain terms, a Wilmington connection with the mines, by a branch from one of our great works—a branch taking a central route, not to be tapped or tampered with, or made a cat's-paw by our neighbors—a road perpendicular to the seaboard, connecting with the Wilmington and Weldon Road at precisely that point that will enable its freight to be delivered at tide-water quickest and cheapest. We have fooled and been fooled for nearly ten years, and are no nearer now than when we started. Things can't be expected to stand this way forever. Thus has arisen this Cheraw project and its success.

"We don't know what the Town can do or that she can do anything—but if she can do anything, *that* is the direction to do it in. There she can't be tapped and victimised. Let all prejudices, squabbles, nonsenses be cast aside. If Fayetteville will meet us straight as we propose to meet her, let us go in with her heart and hand, but at any rate let us go in.

"We speak of a connection with the Wilmington & Weldon in preference to the Manchester simply because of the greater centrality of the route, rendering it more independent of all manœuvres from over the border."

The Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company met in Wilmington on Wednesday last; A. H. Van Bokkelen in the chair, and H. A. London and H. Nutt Secretaries. Hon. W. S. Ashe held the State's proxy.

A committee of five—Messrs. W. S. Ashe, John McRae, J. H. Dickson, J. D. Williams, and M. Q. Waddell—appointed to report business for the meeting, reported: that the debt of the company is $85,000, of which $30,000 is not due until 1859: balance to be at once provided for, to prevent a sale of the equity of redemption, $55,000: this done, the committee believed a favorable contract for the completion of the works, without further call on the company, could be made.

Dr. F. J. Hill, Col. John McRae, and Messrs. H. Nutt, and O. G. Parsley, were appointed a committee of ways and means.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, Esq., a committee of three was directed to be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company from its organization, to inquire into causes of failure to complete the works, and the cause of refusal by the last Legislature to grant further aid.

A committee was appointed to raise $16,000 to relieve the company of its pressing liabilities, and we learn verbally that the amount was obtained. Another committee was appointed to make a contract for the completion of the works on Deep River; and we hear that it is expected to contract with a Northern firm, interested in the works, and pay for their outlay by deductions from tolls. A committee has also been appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and the condition of the works.

THE CHERAW AND COAL FIELDS ROAD.—We publish below the yeas and nays on this Bill in the House of Commons. We have classified the members politically according to the Standard's list.

It will be seen that if the "throat-cutting" were put in practice 48 out of 70 (more than two-thirds) of the Democrats voting, would be shuffled off. The Democrats voting for the bill, alone, exceed by 19 all the votes against it. Plain people will be puzzled to understand how Gen. Dockery is responsible for the passage of the bill.

If the Journal's sanguinary idea were put into operation, and the throats cut of all those 48 democrats, what a number of shining lights would be extinguished! How many Judges, and Congressmen, and Governors, and Presidents of the United States, would be prematurely cut off! There is the new Attorney General, the two brilliant wise men of Wake, the venerable and invincible hero of forty campaigns in Chatham, with his two new converts, the Surry man who ran against a snag in Salem, and those really talented members from Buncombe and Rockingham, not to mention nearly two score of other good and true democrats, all wiped out, obliterated, killed off, by the charitable suggestions of their friend of the Wilmington Journal!

FOR THE BILL.

Democrats.—Messrs. Badham, Bethea, Blanton, Bledsoe, Bynum, Bullock, Cansler, Clark, Cotten, Davidson, Dills, Erwin, Gentry, Glass, Green, Hackney, Hall, Harrell, Hester, Hill, Jenkins, Kelly, Lewis, Long, Love, Mason, Masten, Matthews, Montgomery, Outerbridge, Patterson, Pearson, Pitchford, Ramsour, Rand, Rankin, Reeves, Routh, Rushing, Scales, Settle, Smallwood, Stewart, Toms, Whitson, Williamson, Withers, Yancey.—48.

Opposition.—Benbury, Caldwell, Cox, Crump, Dargan, Eller, Ferebee, Folk, Foster, Gaither, Gilliam, Houck, Jennett, Mabry, Mann, Marsh, Martin, McIntosh, Ogburn, Richardson, Scott, Slaughter, Speer, Stiles, Stubbs, Waddill, White of Cabarrus, Wilson.—28.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Democrats.—Barnes, Bridgers, Bright, Dancy, Hargrove, Hill, Holmes, Humphrey, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Lyon, Moore, Mosely, Parker, Sauls, Strayhorn, Tate, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, White, of Sampson.—22.

Opposition.—Eborn, Elliott, Leitch, Little, Meares, Pickett, Rumley.—7.

Not Voting.—Blow, Cox of Jones, Lewis of Nash, Lyon of Granville, Morrison, Southerland, Speight, Waugh, and White of Bladen, 9, *Democrats;* and Baxter, Leach, Outlaw, Sharp, and Siler, 5, *opposition.*

"ECONOMY AND DESPATCH."—The Warrenton News mentions as a credit to the recent Legislature, that over *five hundred* bills were entered upon the calendar of the House, read once, referred, and some of them debated and acted upon, during a session of about 60 working days. This, the News thinks, shows wonderful devotion to public interest, and declares that the Legislature will "compare favorably" "with any Legislature, North or South, for economy and despatch of business." The Wilmington Journal copies and endorses as "just and correct," the News' estimate of the "assembled wisdom."

This is one side. There were, it is true, over 500 bills before the House. But 4 days before the adjournment there were over 400 of them unacted upon, (as the Register gives a report of the joint committee upon the subject,) which would require "at least another month" to dispose of. The Legislature did not agree to prolong the session, and forthwith proceeded to clear the calendar by postponing until the 4th of March most of the business before it. They "despatched" it with a vengeance, somewhat after the fashion described in the following extract from a letter to the Charlotte Whig:

"The Legislative Assembly has been for some days past a perfect slaughter pen—filled with the dead and dying—every man seems armed with a butcher knife, cutting and slashing in every possible direction. The Western extension was sent from the Senate to the House *limping*. The W. C. & R. R. Road was sent from the House to the Senate *crippled*. Deep river has been for some days up to her neck in water—today it *sunk* beneath the surface, and not a ripple marks its *locus in quo*. The "Big Ditch" heretofore sailing with flying colors was brought up all standing to-day in the House, her epitaph is already written. The Fayetteville and Coal-fields road is numbered among the things that *were*, and as to the Danville Road the record herewith sent you tells *its* fate, and hope I may be excused of speaking of a departed friend.

"DECEIVED IN THE PARTY."—It is not uncommon, so we understand, to hear leading Democrats of this place abusing the Legislature and declaring openly that they have been deceived in the Democratic party. We rather think they have been! Who here has forgotten the confident givings out by the party last fall, (with what reason they best know,) that Cumberland was to be the favorite of the Legislature; that Gov. Bragg was to recommend her road in a *special* message; and that the Standard was not only to advocate it in print, but work for it in the lobby? The result is that we are "deceived," by this Democratic Legislature, as we were by that two years ago, and will be by that which will meet two years hence. "The party" understands very well that no matter how she may be treated, "glorious old Cumberland" will roll up a bigger majority than ever next time, and with great reason regards her as only fit to help it to office, and to pay taxes. The party in Cumberland seems to agree pretty well with the party in the Legislature; the more they are whipped the more docile they become.

SUPERIOR COURT.—A Special Term of the Superior Court for this county is in session—Judge Person presiding.

Joshua G. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, is to deliver an address at the Moore's Creek Celebration on the 27th inst.

Mrs. E. A. Purnell, of Wilmington, has recovered $7,466 from the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, for injuries to herself, son, and servant, in 1853.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.—Hon. Preston King, one of the most ultra of the Republican party, has been elected Senator in Congress, to succeed Mr. Fish, a moderate man of the same party.

THE OTHER SIDE.—We lately published a statement from the Concord Gazette, about a bill of $124·66 for freight on 53 packages on the N. C. road to Concord. We find a statement of the facts by Caleb Phifer of Concord, taken from the Company's books, which puts a different face on the matter. The packages were 58, weighing 8,373 lbs., and the amount charged on the N. C. road was $60 31, instead of $124 66; the remainder of the $124 66 being charges, &c. on other roads.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease appears to be prevailing alarmingly in various parts of the country. In New York, 68 persons died of it last week.

THE SALEM MAIL.—We have received an impertinent letter from Salem, signed J. W. Clemmons, who we suppose is a mail contractor, in which he complains of our making "publications concerning the private affairs of persons," meaning by his "private affairs" the carrying of the U. S. mail between this and Salem. The gentleman has a novel idea of what constitutes his private affairs.

This private gentleman says,—

"Frequently of late I often discovered, published in your paper, insinuations relative to the Salem mail—and particularly about the time of the past snow, at the time you seemed to think horses could go, if not stages, &c."

Now this wiseacre has "frequently often" discovered in the Observer what it never contained. The paragraph referred to made no insinuation relative to any thing, least of all relative to the Salem mail. It gave credit to that mail for *coming*, when the others failed to come; and when we thought those others ought to have been brought on horseback if the stages could not run.

J. W. Clemmons further says, (verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim)—

"Since then I believe you have published that the Mail had been changed without your being notified.—Now this is—not the case for—I can prove that I was in the Book Store purchased a Journal & Ledger from the—(who ever was in the Store) & told him particularly that I was Contractor & that—from or on & after that day the Mail for Salem—Should leave Fayetteville on Mons Wens & Fridays & furthermore told him—to order the Paper—out as early as possible—for I knew the desperate Condition of Roads & wished to leave as Soon as the paper Could be had—ready—if Such a Notice be not Sufficeint please inform me & I will have one printed for your benifit".

J. W. Clemmons here states what is not true. We never have published that the mail had been changed without our being notified. We knew from the Postmaster here that it was fixed by the Department to leave here at 6 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and that the Postmaster had agreed to let it go at 5 P. M. All of which met our entire approbation; and we were prepared to have our papers in the office in due time. But on the 26th ult. (more than a week after the snow) the mail left here at 3 o'clock, instead of 5, "without the slightest notice to us that it would anticipate the regular hour for leaving." That is what we published, and not what J. W. Clemmons "believes" that we published.

We will only copy one more sentence from the impertinent missive of J. W. Clemmons, as follows:—

"hereafter—I would Suggest to you that before you make your publications Concerning the private affairs of persons that you be Sure or rather Certain you are Correct."

Let us "suggest" to J. W. Clemmons to study this suggestion for his own benefit before he writes to us again.

The name of the Post Office heretofore called "Carolina Female College," in Anson county, N. C., has been changed to "Ansonville."

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Gilbert M. McLean, in Robeson county, by the Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. JOHN C. SINCLAIR to Miss SARAH McLEAN, daughter of the late Neill McLean.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. D. R. Bruton, Mr. CHARLES CASE to Miss FRANCES E. PRATHER, daughter of Rev. Robert Prather. All of Guilford county, N. C.

Also, at the bride's father's in Caswell County, N. C., on the 22d inst., by Rev. D. R. Bruton, THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., of Oak Ridge, N. C., to Miss EMILY G. WILLIAMSON, daughter of Swift Williamson, Esq.

In Midway, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. THOMAS CHAPMAN, Jr., of North Carolina, to Miss HETTY STOVER, daughter of Judge Stover, of Barber county, Ala.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 5th inst., WILLIE EDWIN, only son of Wm. J. Yates, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In this town, on Saturday last, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mr. Sam'l H. Steel, aged 4 months and 8 days.

In Hillsborough, on Tuesday night, the 27th ult., Dr. SHEPHERD K. NASH, youngest son of the Hon. Frederick Nash, in the 35th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday, last, Mr. JAMES BAXTER, aged 76.

Near Johnsonville Harnett County, on the 24 inst. DANIEL B. CAMERON, Esq.

At his residence in Barbour county Ala., Mrs. JENNETT RUSH, wife of James D. Rush, formerly of Moore County N. C. and daughter of Alexander Martin Esq., of Richmond Co., N. C. aged 45 years, 9 months and 20 days. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea saith the spirit for they rest from their labors.

Near Carthage, on the 24th Jan'y, MARY J., daughter of Thomas and Margaret Cole, aged 7 months and 9 days.

In Moore county, on the 28th Jan'y, JOHN COLE, Sen., in the 84th year of his age, leaving one hundred and four living descendants—children, grand and great grand children. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and good citizen. His aged companion—only a few years younger then he was—still survives.

WANTED,

A FEW likely servants,—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon
J. H. ROBERTS.
Feb'y 9, 1857. 80tf
Town papers copy.

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Veva, or the War of the Peasants, by Hendrick Conscience;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.
E J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 4, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 9.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12½ a	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	90 a 00
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	65 a 70
Fine,	6 25 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	60 a 0 65	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	90 a 0 00	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—A slight advance.

Cotton—During the last week the market was quite animated, prices fully up to quotations.

Corn—Quite firm.

Oats—We again advance.

Peach Brandy—In demand at the advance.

Trade for the last week was brisk.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow turpentine 2 90, hard 1 70. Spirits 70. Rosin 1 05. Tar 1 30.

At Cheraw, cotton 10½ to 12¾. Sales of the week 250 bales. Previously 12,212. Bacon 11 to 14. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, Feb'y 6, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, J W Sandford, J A Pemberton, H L Myrover, J M Worth & Son, J Worth & Sons, D Murphy, A A McKethan, N Frederick, S J Hinsdale, H Erambert, J J Leach, Rockfish Co, J Banner, Deep River Manf Co, N R Bryan, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, D & W McLaurin, J N Smith, 1 Blake.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 5.—Schr. Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly. 6.—Schr. Rainbow from Searsport, Me. 7.—Barque Saranac from Cardenas.

Western Rail Road Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Town Hall. A full attendance is particularly requested, as matters of the highest importance will come before the meeting.

Having failed to obtain the aid which was expected from the Legislature, it will be for the Stockholders to determine at this meeting, how and in what manner this great work can be carried on to completion.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't
Western R. R. Co.
Feb'y 7, 1857. 1t

At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day, 7 o'clock, P. M., 7th Feb'y, 1857. Present:

R. P. BUXTON, Esq., Mayor
JAS. SUNDY.
M. McKINNON.
E. L. PEMBERTON.
JAS. McGILVARY.
A. A. McKETHAN.
WRIGHT HUSKE.
WM. WARDEN.

On motion of Jas. McGilvary, That the salary of the Town Clerk be reduced from $75 to $10, for the year 1857.

And on motion of A. A. McKethan, Esq., the Ayes and Noes were called for, which resulted Ayes 4, Noes 3, viz: Messrs. M. McKinnon, E. L. Pemberton, Jas. McGilvary and Wright Huske voting Ayes. And Messrs. Jas. Sundy, A. A. McKethan and Wm. Warden voting Noes. When the board Adj'd.

"True copy from the Minutes."
W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.
Feb'y 9. 80-2t

BURNING FLUID!

OF superior quality, at EIGHTY CENTS per gallon for CASH.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 9. 1t

5 Doz. Boxes Gelatine, just received and for sale by
CHARLES BANKS.
Feb'y 9. 80-2w

100 Bush. Seed Oats, just received and for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Cider Vinegar, just received and for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Turpentine Axes, just received and for sale.
W. H. CARVER.

50 Bbls. Mulletts, just received and for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

Seed Rice, 20 bush. for sale by
W. H. CARVER.

NEW MACKERAL.

25 ½ bbls. and Kits in store, and for sale.
W. H. CARVER.

25 Boxes Cheese, just received and for sale.
W. H. CARVER.

A few very good Notes and Accounts past due, please come *pay up*, and oblige
W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 9. 80-3t
Town papers copy 3 times.

Auction Emporium.

THE subscriber has opened an Auction Sales Room in the building one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, up stairs, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize

☞ Particular attention paid to sales of STOCKS, REAL or PERSONAL ESTATE.

C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.
Feb'y 9. 80-*4t

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THE Sales Room (one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, up stairs,) will be opened to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at early candle-light, with the sale of a ***large and extensive assortment of BOOKS,*** consisting of light literature and standard works.

Also, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

The above sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Feb'y 9. 1t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., February 1, 1857:

Jacob Aucker.
John Benton, Rev L M Berry, Lewis Byrd, J D Baker, Jno H Byre, Fredrick Breuning.
Susan Cubs, Ransom Carter, S L Conoly, Geo H Colby, A K Crosland, W H Carrell, Geo Cameron.
Caroline M M Dowdall, A J Davis, Wm Driver.
Jno K Gardner, Miss C Gilbert, Miss E A Graham, John Guy.
Jas P Hodges, 2.
Jno W Jones.
Wm Murphy, Jas Murphy, Miss L M Murphy, Miss Elizabeth Murphy, Hugh McLean, Alex'r McDougald, Jno C McLean, Elizabeth McQueen, A S McArthur, A W McDonald, Mrs W A McGuire, Catharine McAlister, Hugh McLean, A D McLean.
Daniel New.
Luck Plummer, Annis Pilkinton, Robt Pipkin, J C Phillips, Anny Parker, Burdi Plummer, Angus Rea, (care of John.)
Andrew B Scott, Phillip Schroeter, Bebe Steal, Mary Stuart.
Morse Telegraph Office.
John Williford, Sarah N Williamson, Malcom Wilson, Robt C Young.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

THE CUT-THROAT ARTICLE.—We received the Wilmington Journal of Saturday at too late a moment to do more than refer briefly to its sweeping and just condemnation of the late Legislature—just to the extent of cutting the *political* throats at least of the faithless crew who so shamefully disregarded the true interests of the State. We think it right now to put upon record the Journal's article, that when we speak in condemnation of the misdeeds and short comings of the "assembled wisdom," our democratic readers may not charge us with being influenced by party spirit. They will see that even so thorough a democratic paper as the Wilmington Journal goes even beyond us in denunciations of faithlessness to the interests of the State. The following is the material part of the article referred to:—

From the Wilmington Journal.

We don't like to use hard words. They might, and, we think, would, do no good. We say simply what we mean when we express our opinion that such acts as these are not selling the State—they are giving it away for nothing, and the great thing to recommend this course of policy—the only thing in fact, is, that our neighbors condescend to take us without receiving a bonus for their condescension, for to this, amounts the argument in favor of this charter—the only consideration that carried it through, being that it asked for no money.

This is the weakest of all weak and foolish cants. Is the State to cut her own throat or allow somebody else to do that thing for her simply because she can get her wind-pipe slit gratuitously? If the Legislators think this is good and right for the State, they ought to be willing to have it tried on themselves personally. We will warrant them that they can get it done for nothing—that great and prevailing recommendation that seems all-powerful at present. They ought not to object. What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander. What is good for the State, ought to be good for her Legislators.

As we have already said, this road which is simply an extension of the North Eastern Railroad of Charleston, knocks our Charlotte Road in the head. That to start with. In the second instance, it in effect erects a new through line to compete with those already built, and in which the State is largely interested, to the great endangerment and certain depreciation of the State's property. In the third instance, it prevents for all time the successful accomplishment of a system of really North Carolina improvements, and establishes the precedent that anybody can dispose of us in any way, so he asks no money for doing it.

This cant of voting for anything that don't ask for any money is as though a man had dammed a stream, made a pond, and built channels to carry the water to his mills, and another should come up and say, "Old fellow, I dont want any of your money, but I simply want to dig a channel to your pond to carry off all the water, and leave your own mills idle, and render all that you have spent in digging channels worthless. Of course, you old dunderhead, you see how liberal I am. I dont ask a red dime for doing this favor."

Before this thing is through, it will be found that this road that asks for no money will cost the State more than any work she ever built. It will cost her fully one-half of all her interest in all the works in the State. *But it asks for no money!*

Would to the Lord that people would really look things in the face and estimate them properly, and then we would find far less of such cant as that we have been characterising. Is all that has been done nothing? Is all the investment the state has made nothing, that all this should be thrown away to people who are generous enough not to ask for any money *at present?*

But what is the use of talking? The father and great mover of the bill, General Dockery lives pretty near on the line of the Charlotte Road, but evidently don't care a dime about it. Mr. Cotton, one of its advocates, is a contractor, and has something else to do with the Cape Fear and Deep River affair. That is dead and we fear the Railroad is dead, and there is no avenue for us to the coal mines, and all the system we have been laboring to build up is knocked over.

So far in Saturday's Journal. Between that day and Tuesday, we suspect the Journal had some awful scolding inflicted on it by the Democracy of Wilmington; for on that day it takes the back track in the following style:—

"The Fayetteville *Observer* cannot forget its partizanship even for a moment. It says that our remarks on the passage of the Cheraw and Coal Field Road charter are savage upon our Democratic friends. Now the main spoke in the wheel that rolled this thing on was the former standard-bearer of the *Observer's* own party, General Dockery, who, a little over two years ago, had the honor of being defeated by Governor Bragg. General Dockery, the standard-bearer of Whiggery, and one of the shining lights of Know-Nothingism. We think it all nonsense to talk about party in this connection; but if our illustration should be adopted as a suggestion, and really carried out, of the few members that would escape decapitation, nearly all would be Democrats."

Is not this rich? Gen. Dockery and Gen. Cotten were blamed on Saturday; but on Tuesday the Democratic General is overlooked—he is *no where*—and nobody is to blame but Gen. Dockery. This must be a wonderful man, this same Gen. Dockery! In spite of all the bitter denunciations showered upon his head by the Democracy, from the Standard down, for the last fifteen years, and especially for the last four years, *he* is responsible for the action of a Legislature which stands thus: In the Senate, 33 Democrats to 17 Americans and Whigs, (including the General himself.) In the Commons, 80 Democrats to 40 Americans and Whigs. Wonderful! Was it ever before heard of, that one man had such "influence" (as the Standard has it,) as to convert a majority against him of two to one, into a majority *for* him of more than two to one?—for the bill in question, which the Journal so bitterly denounces, and lays at Gen. Dockery's door, passed the Senate at one time 34 to 10, and at another time 19 to 10; and passed the Commons finally 77 to 29.

Where does the Journal find that nearly all the members whose throats would not be cut, would be Democrats? Has it seen the vote in the House of Commons? If so, why does it not publish that vote? No paper has published it, so far as we have seen, not even the Raleigh papers. The Journal's assertion is therefore made at random, without any known foundation to rest upon. But if nearly all who would escape throat-cutting should be Democrats, it is manifest by the vote in the Commons, (where there are only 40 Americans and Whigs) that there would be a great spilling of Democratic blood, if all of that party who voted *for* the bill should be treated to the Journal's prescription.

The Journal thinks it "all nonsense to talk about party in this connection." Indeed! And in what connection then should we talk about party? The best interests of the State sacrificed—its throat cut—its rail roads ruined—its trade carried off to enrich a neighbor who already affects to look down upon us in scorn—and all done by a Legislature composed of a majority of two to one of democrats, having full swing, every thing their own way! And yet, forsooth, we must not talk about party! All the blame rests upon *one* old Whig, or Know-Nothing, as the Journal calls him!

We have said little or nothing about party since the Legislature met, for we hoped that those in power would do something worthy of a great party which had unlimited power, and in doing their duty to the State, had no reason to fear the assaults of any opposition that could be arrayed. They were too powerful to be successfully assailed; and they knew it. But the result has shown that they were utterly unfit to wield the destinies of the State. They either had not intelligence enough to *know* what was needful to promote her prosperity, or they had not nerve enough to *do* what was needful. They have not even preserved a condition of "masterly inactivity"—wretched as such a policy is, when all the rest of the world is going ahead—but, according to the Journal, have destroyed the best interests of the State—given away, for nothing, its most valuable rights. And after all, shirking the responsibility off its own shoulders upon the head of one man, who is reported to have had brains enough to "influence" the majority to do what was so radically wrong! Tell it not in Gath! that the unterrified democracy has sunk to so low a deep as that!

The Wilmington Journal is mistaken as to the father of the Cheraw and Coal Fields rail road bill. We have the authority of the Standard for saying, that "Mr. Christian is the author of the measure," and that to *him* its friends "are greatly indebted for its success."

WORSE AND WORSE!—The Raleigh Standard says,—"The Herald and the Fayetteville Observer will labor in vain to convince the people of the West that Gen. Dockery did not defeat the Western Extension bill, introduced by Mr. Avery. After all his professions to that people—after all his declarations about opening a way for them to markets, by boring through the mountains, and after his vote had been cast for the measure, *he* moved a reconsideration, and by *his* influence defeated the bill. Every one knows that if Gen. Dockery had exerted himself for the measure with the same energy and ability which he brought to bear against it, it would certainly have passed."

Call you this backing your friends? Why, it is not only backing out of the responsibility, as the Journal does, but it is equivalent to a declaration that the democrats in the Legislature were a set of sap-heads, having no minds of their own—no one of their own party to "influence" them—but that Gen. Dockery, opposed to them as he was, could wield them in any way he pleased, *for* the bill or *against* it, as he might choose. If such be the character of the democratic Legislators, the State and their party may well pray to be delivered from such another set for all time to come!

A bill to authorise the Bank of Clarendon to pay out notes under $5, received in the course of its business, passed the Commons on Tuesday, with an amendment giving the same privilege to the Bank of Wilmington.

A bill to amend the charter of the Western railroad was introduced on Monday and passed into a law. It gives the Company a right to hold coal lands; gives additional facilities for issuing bonds, and authorizes towns and counties to subscribe. We will publish it hereafter.

BILLS REJECTED.—To establish Avery county.

To charter the Metropolitan Bank, the Bank of Lincolnton, and the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Wilmington. Bank of Lexington.

To incorporate the Moore and Montgomery Plank Road Company.

To amend the Constitution of the State, concerning taxation on land. Yeas 29, nays 57.

Repealing the 37th section 61st chapter of the Revised Code, which prohibits the building of railroads, canals, &c., by private individuals, without a charter. Yeas 58, nays 62.

ANOTHER QUEER OVERSIGHT.—Our readers will recollect that it was asserted that the Bank of Fayetteville obtained the right to issue $1 and $2 notes by an oversight of the Legislature of 1848-9. The fact was not so—but such was the plea of the opponents of small notes. Well, on Saturday last, we find Mr. Hill of Halifax bringing in a bill in the House of Commons to restrain the Bank of the State from issuing such notes, the right to do which was given to the Bank by "an oversight in the charter passed the day before." But the House rejected Mr. Hill's bill, 41 to 39. And so the Bank has the right to issue 1s and 2s, both by oversight, and with eyes open.

List of Acts and Resolutions

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

55. An Act to amend section 6th and repeal section 7th of chapter 36th of the Revised Code, entitled Currency.
56. To incorporate the American Exchange Mining and Smelting Company.
57. Concerning the county courts of Granville co.
58. To restore jury trials in the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Robeson county.
59. To authorize wardens of the poor in Catawba Co. to sell lands on which the Poor House is situated.
60. To amend charter of Carolina Female College.
61. To incorporate the town of Albemarle.
62. To amend the charter of the West'rn N. C. R. R.
63. To incorporate the town of Townsville, in Granville county.
64. To incorporate the town of Burnsville, in Yancey county.
65. To establish a Superior Court in Harnett Co.
66. To re-charter the Bank of the State.
67. To create a sinking fund.
68. To amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Company.
69. To exempt from taxation and fix the rate of interest upon the bonds of the N. C. R. R. Company.
70. To amend an act incorporating the Cheowee Turnpike Company,—passed 1854-55.
71. To extend the time of payment of the bonds of the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.
72. To amend the charter of Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Company.
73. To regulate fishing with seines in North River.
74. Concerning the Bank of Cape Fear.
75. To amend 60th and 73d sections of the 99th ch. of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue.
76. To incorporate York Collegiate Institute.
77. Assenting to the purchase by the U. S. of land whereon to erect a Marine Hospital.
78. Concerning the Common Schools of the State.
79. For the better regulation of the town of Gatesville, in Gates county.
80. To incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company.
81. To extend the powers of the Roanoke Valley R. R. Company.
82. To amend section 7th, chapter 17th, of the Revised Code, concerning cattle and stock.
83. To incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor R. R.
84. To amend the charter of the town of Stricklandsville, in Duplin.
85. To provide for the distribution of the Literary Fund and its proceeds among the counties of the State.
86. To amend the charter of the town of Clinton.
87. To incorporate Warrenton Female College.
88. To amend an act incorporating the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company.
89. To expedite the completion and extend the capacity of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.
90. To amend the 99th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Revenue.
91. To incorporate the town of Germantown.
92. To incorporate the Trustees of Warsaw High School.
93. To lay off a public road in Yancey and Burke counties
94. To revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Raleigh.
95. To incorporate the Cheraw and Coal Fields R. R. Company.
96. To amend the charter of the Western Rail Road Company.
97. Concerning trials before justices of the peace
98. To authorize the examination of the wife in certain cases.
99. To establish standard weights of grains, &c.
100. To amend an act incorporating the town of Graham, in Alamance county.
101. To prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within two miles of Western Carolina Male Academy, in Cabarrus county.
102. To revive the charter of the Neuse river manufacturing company, and for other purposes.
103. To incorporate the Mountain Railroad Co.
104. To incorporate the N. C. Gas, Coal and Transportation Company.
105. To incorporate the town of Columbus, in Polk county.
106. To extend the charter of New Garden boarding school, and for other purposes.
107. To amend the charter of the town of Hillsboro'.
108. To amend the charter of the Indian Grave Gap turnpike road.
109. To incorporate the Hyde county steamboat joint stock company.
110. To incorporate the Male and Female academy in Greensborough.
111. Concerning pilots at Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets.

RESOLUTIONS.

24. In favor of Thomas H. Wiills.
25. In favor of Joseph Clarke.
26. Authorizing the Literary Board to change the State debt into State Bonds.
27. Concerning the Executive Mansion.
28. In favor of Sam'l Williams & Son.
29. In favor of J. M. Lovejoy.
30. In favor of P. H. Dozier.
31. Concerning a statue of Washington.
32. In favor of James Melvin, sheriff of Bladen Co.
33. Concerning the clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly.
34. Authorizing the Governor to furnish the departments of the Gen'l Gov't with copies of the acts.
35. In favor of Alex. Johnson, of Cumberland.
36. In favor of E. D. Davis, sheriff of Jackson.
37. In favor of Sarah Charlton.
38. Concerning Henry Troutman.
39. Concerning the Geological Cabinet.
40. In favor of Lemuel Wilkerson, A C Murdock and Hurdle & Hurdle.
41. Authorizing the Public Treas'r to borrow money.
42. In favor of Frank N Roberts and R M Orrell.
43. Requiring the Sec'y of State to furnish the clerks and sheriffs with copies of the Revenue law

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DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst., JOHN W., son of Rob't and Susan Mitchell, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept 11, 1856. 38tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.

It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.

I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

New Wagon Establishment,

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,

Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL.

SPECIMEN copies of this new work may be seen at the Book Store, where subscriptions will be received. We will deliver it in Fayetteville, free of postage, at $2 50, cash in advance. (which will be a saving of the postage to subscribers.)

Jan'y 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

F. DAVISON, M. D.,

Surgeon Dentist,

INTENDING to locate permanently in Fayetteville, hopes to make it the interest of all who need the services of a Dentist to give him the care of their Teeth. Having had eight years' experience, and being acquainted with the work of the best Dentists North or South, he pledges himself to give all operations entrusted to his hands that careful thorough work and complete finish, that it cannot be bettered by any Dentist in the United States.

Persons having teeth that are considered hopeless, and past redemption, will do well to give him a call before having them extracted, as thousands of teeth are sacrificed that the requisite knowledge and skill would save and make useful.

Please give him a trial, and if he does not redeem his pledge will forfeit his work.

☞ Office at Fayetteville Hotel.

Dec'r 26, 1856. 68tf

He will wait on Ladies at their residences if desired.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15. 65tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞ CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*

He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

September 3, 1856. 36tf

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 2d Monday in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C, Nov'r 26, 1856. 61*3m

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED immediately, a Teacher of experience and ability, and one that can teach Latin and Greek, to take charge of the Baker's Creek Academy in the county of Bladen. A small School of about twenty scholars. A salary of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be guaranteed. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the society of the neighborhood good.

None need apply but those of unquestionable morality and ability.

THOS. D McDOWELL.
DUNCAN CROMARTIE.
JAS. GILLESPIE.
DAVID LEWIS.
J. W. LESESNE.
R. S. GILLESPIE.

Feb'y 2, 1857. 78-3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business at the Store occupied by S. M. Thomas, (Market Square) where we will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected ***Stock of Goods.*** Embracing,

Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, and a large and *choice* selection of *GROCERIES,*

(Liquors excepted.)

We respectfully invite our friends and the Public generally to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined not to be UNDERSOLD by any House for CASH.

Prompt and personal attention paid to orders.

S. M. THOMAS,
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1856.

A CARD.

I RETURN my sincere thanks to my friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. As I have ample encouragement from my friends, should I remain, and to give everybody the opportunity of trading with *Thomas,* I have concluded to continue business in this City, and solicit the continuation of the partronage of my friends, customers and the public generally, to the concern of S. M. Thomas & Bro.

S. M. THOMAS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 2, 1857. 78*6t

Town papers copy.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLARD, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C.,
Jan'y 31, 1857. 78-3m*pd

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buil ings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.

Allen Inman vs. Jonathan W. Regan.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Jonathan W. Regan to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be given against him.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856. This December 22d, 1856.

72*6w] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

MY wife RUTHA having left my bed and board, this is to caution all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. ANDREW J. WATSON.

Lick Creek, Chatham Co., Jan'y 15. 74*4tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

Edmund Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, Catharine S. Baldwin, David J. Baldwin, John B. Cashwell and wife Jane, *against* Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Daniel J. Phillips and wife Margaret, and Samuel Mims.

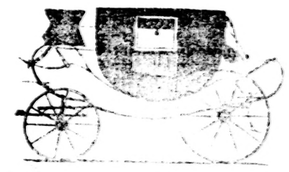
Bill to Account.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants' Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1856.

70*6W] W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large shops in Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for the manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, and a determination to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, both in style and durability. He is determined to sell as good work in his line on as good terms as any other establishment elsewhere that is as well done. He has now FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large lot of work nearly finished, which will be finished to order. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Keeps on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted to be well done with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853.

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy Candies at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, a few doors north of the Market House,) where he would be glad to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES [illegible]

March 1, 1853.

Wanting Money to Pay my Debts.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment by the 1st of January, who fail to pay by 10th February next may expect to see me should they have cost to pay. My debts must be paid, and my dependence for money is the first of January, and I hope that you will fall not all to come forward.

M. W. McNEILL.

Springfield, N. C., Jan'y 20, 1857. 76*

Seventy Likely Negroes,

And 2000 acres of Land for Sale

Sale on Tuesday, March the 3d, 1857.

AS Agents of Mary Collins, Executrix of the will and testament of the late Michael Collins, dec'd, we shall offer for sale, at the late residence of Michael Collins, dec'd, one mile Northwest of Hillsborough, Warren county,

70 likely Negroes,

Devised in his will to be sold on a credit of two months, bonds to bear interest from date, and well and satisfactorily secured.

The above negroes are mostly young and very likely. Upwards of 30 between the ages of 8 and 15. Among them is a Shoemaker, Carpenters, Blacksmith, Coopers, and a first-rate Miller, and an old family Weaver and good Cooks, &c.

We shall also sell, on a credit of five years, a tract bearing interest from date, and to be satisfactorily secured—(interest to be paid annually)—all his lands lying in the Granville line, containing 800 acres, with a valuable Grist Mill, which has yielded a toll of 500 bushels of corn per annum. Another tract of 72 acres, situated two miles north of Ridgeway, with a valuable Flour Mill upon it, its manufactory equal to any one in the State. Also another tract, known as the well Drake tract, containing between 4 and 5 hundred acres. Also that very desirable Residence and tract of land on which the deceased lived, containing about 450 acres. The three last tracts adjoin, and could be arranged to suit purchasers, though the property will be exposed publicly.

These farms are all situated in a healthy and pleasant section of Warren county, N. C., and in well and highly intelligent neighborhoods. These lands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat and Corn. Each tract has improvements upon it, the first and the last named have very comfortable dwelling houses, and every necessary out-houses.

Persons desiring to purchase any or all of this property, will address W. F. Collins, for further particulars, at Raleigh, or T. C. Collins, Ridgeway.

The lands can be shown those who may wish to examine them, by applying to the Executrix or either of her Agents. An age may pass before such an opportunity is offered in real estate for sale.

WM. F. COLLINS,
T. C. COLLINS, } Agents.

Dec'r 19, 1856. 67*tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FARRELL

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*6t

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN

E. LILLY.

Aug. 8, 1856. 35*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term, 1856.

Aaron H. Sanders, P. C. Sanders, and Jesse Smitherman, *vs.* Mary Parker, Lewis Parker, Garrett Parker, and others.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Parker, Calahan Parker, the widow and children of William Parker, Dec'd, whose names are unknown, Polly Ozier, Patsy Carter and Garrett Parker are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the aforesaid non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiffs' Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August 1856, and of American Independence the 81st year.

76*6w] EDM'D J. GAINES, C. M. E.